The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 9, 1872.

Senator Schurz will address the Germans of to-morrow city this evening at Vorwarts Turner Hall, West Twelfth street.

General Chamberlain, of Maine comes out in a card stating that his signature to the call for the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh is a forgery.

The death of Angel Iturbide, son of the ex-Emperor of Mexico, occurred at the Mexican capital on the same day as that of President Juarez.

Report says that Diaz, the Mexican revolutionary Chief, receiving no aid from the people in support of his claims to the office of President, has decided to leave the country, and will take up his residence in San Francisco.

The Florida Radicals have nominated O. B. Hart, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for Governor, and Major Sterns, of Quincy, for Lieutenant Governor. Their Congressional nominees are G. T. Hall and W. J. Parman, the latter an ex-Revenue Assessor.

Liberalism thrives well in Morgan County. Two of the largest political meetings ever held in that county took place in Jacksonville yesterday, and were addressed by Governor Palmer and Hon. James C. Robinson. Both speakers were listened to with the closest attention, and at times the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage rose to the highest pitch.

"Now you see it, and now you don't." This phrase especially applies to the election news from North Carolina, which again speaks of the result in that State as being still doubtful. It may be that the powder exploded yesterday by the office-holders' party has been wasted, and that in figuring up a victory some heedless election officer has doomed the Caldwell ticket to defeat through inattention to orders.

The Grantites of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District have nominated William S. Moore, of Washington County, for Congress. The Liberals of the Tenth Ohio District have nominated Rush R. Sloane, of Erie County, formerly Chairman of the Grantite State Central Committee. Hon. Landon C. Haynes is the Conservative candidate in the Ninth Tennessee District. Hon. John F. Wilson has been renominated by the Grantites of the Seventh Ohio District, and Hon. W. P. Sprague has received a renomination in the Fifteenth Ohio District.

According to the New York *Bulletin*, one object of the Commission now sitting at Brownsville, Texas, is to pave the way for the annexation of the Rio Grande territory to the United States. The *Bulletin* says a proposition will be made by our Government for a joint military occupation of the States of Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, with a view to the mutual protection of the lives and property of the citizens of both countries. Should this proposition be accepted, the Administration will, in the course of time, open negotiations for the transfer of the whole territory thus occupied, in consideration of a small indemnity.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and averaged higher. Mess pork was quiet, but firm, closing at $14.00a14.15 cash, and $13.30a13.40 seller September. Lard was quiet and steady at 8 1-4a8 1-2c for winter, and 8a8 1-8c per lb. for summer rendered. Meats were quiet, but strong, at 6c for shoulders, 7a8c for short ribs, and 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter sweet pickled hams. Highwines were less active and firm at 90 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were more active, but 1-2a3-4c lower, closing at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was strong, but quiet. Wheat was excited, and averaged some 4a5c higher, closing at $1.48a1.48 1-2 cash, and $1.28 1-8a1.28 1-4 seller September. Corn was moderately active and 7-8a3-4c higher, but closed easier at 43c cash and 43 3-8c seller September. Oats were excited and 2a3c higher, but closed weak at 29 1-2c cash, and 26 3-4c seller September. Rye was quiet and easier at 58a58 1-2c for No. 2. Barley was quiet, but firmer, at 57 1-4c for new No. 2 seller September. Hogs were more quiet and steady, with sales at $4.40 and 4.87 1-2—chiefly at $4.60 and 4.75. The cattle and sheep markets were without decided change.

MEXICAN BORDER OUTRAGES.

A Proposed Scheme to Annex the Rio Grande Territory to the United States.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The daily *Bulletin* has reason to believe that the Government is preparing for a Mexican *coup* which will surprise the country, and sooner [illegible] than the country expects. It says: [illegible] our information is correct the Commission [illegible] sitting at Brownsville is engaged in a [illegible] important work than it would seem on the surface, and this will appear in due time. It is, in fact, the first step toward the annexation of the Rio Grande country to the United States. We have reason to know that it is the desire of Grant. The fact of the utter inability of the [illegible] to maintain order in that Mexican Government [illegible] portion of its territory contiguous to our own, should be established by official proofs of the most incontestable character, in order that the new departure he is contemplating may be presented at home and abroad, in the light of a necessity which circumstances have absolutely forced upon us as a matter of self-defence. The report of the Commission will be among the documents accompanying the President's message, and the message itself will invite the immediate attention of Congress to it, with a view of improving our relations with our sister republic." The *Bulletin* learns also that it is a part of the programme to sound the Mexican Government upon the proposition for a joint military occupation with the States of Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, with view to the mutual protection of the lives and property of the citizens of both countries. In the nature of things a military occupation will induce the Administration to open negotiations for a treaty, transferring the whole territory in a lump to the United States in consideration of a nominal indemnity of a few million of dollars.

Fires.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 8.—About 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Steubenville, Ohio, in several places on an alley running at right angles, and between Fourth and Fifth streets. It burned fiercely in two places for a short time. Two more places were discovered by parties before it got under headway, and was put out. Shavings saturated with carbon oil were found in a stable in the same alley. The loss will not exceed $10,000. The principal losers are William Pierce & Son, furniture makers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 8.—The first notable conflagration in nearly a year took place here last night, involving the loss of the laundry and engine house at the Insane Asylum. No special damage was done to either boilers or engine. Probably the loss is $10,000. Much larger and improved buildings will soon replace the ones destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—A fire occurred, this afternoon, on the square bounded by Water, Race and Elm streets and the river bank. The buildings were mostly sheds, and used as stables, blacksmith shops, and the like. The square was burnt out except a few brick dwellings on it, which were only partially burned. Loss about $40,000. Very little insurance. The buildings chiefly belonged to the Wiggins estate. The chief losers are Geo. W. C. Jackson, coal dealer, who loses a stable, coal, lime, cement and grain to the amount of $3,000; insured for $1,800 in the Citizen's and Farmer's. H. F. Straub, manufacturer of feed mills, $20,000; no insurance. J. B. Hett, storage, shed, $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Commercial of Cincinnati. The losses on the brick buildings are estimated at $5,000. The other losses were on sheds, with scarcely any insurance.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—A dwelling-house in Meriden, occupied by two families, Rielly and Norton, was burned Wednesday night. Rielly, an old man, went into the house to rescue some property, and was burned to death.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—7 p. m.—A falling barometer, cloudy weather, rain, and southwest winds in the northwest, Upper Mississippi Valley, and on the upper lakes. Partly cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley, with southerly and easterly winds extending to the lower lakes. Southerly to westerly winds on the Gulf, with clear weather on the South Atlantic. Light southerly to easterly winds, light coast rains, and cloudy weather from Florida to Virginia. Southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

Murder of an Old Man.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Last night, a party of five or six roughs attempted to force Captain John Stevens into a political controversy at Carsonville, ten miles from here. Stevens declined, and on some insulting remark being made to him, knocked one of the party down. The ruffians then attacked and beat and kicked him to death. Stevens was an old and well-known steamboat man, 60 years of age, and leaves a family. Two men, named Butts and Murphy, have been arrested.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Postal service has been ordered on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, Missouri division, South branch, from Mexico to Cedar City, Mo., a distance of 50½ miles, at $1,561 per annum.

—The opening of the Cutler House, at Grand Haven, was celebrated last evening by a ball.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Rousing Liberal Meeting in Washington.

Why the Grantites Oppose the New Constitution of West Virginia.

The Election in North Carolina Still in Doubt.

The Liberals of Arkansas Awake and Stirring.

The Most Cheering News from All Parts of Illinois.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

Political News from All Quarters.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE—GRANTITE OPPOSITION TO THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA—ROUSING GREELEY MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—The reports from Maine, received at the Liberal headquarters to-day, are of a character that indicate that the Administrationists are determined to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to carry the State of Maine and elect Blaine. There is a strong opposition to him among his constituents. It is more than probable that he will be defeated. All of the Administration speakers who figured in North Carolina will take the stump there, except Secretary Delano, whom the people there do not expect to hear. Speaker Blaine's letter to Senator Sumner has received the most extensive and careful circulation in all parts of the State, it being distributed as a campaign document by the Grant Committee here.

The Rev. Highland Garnett, the colored divine of New York, who will discuss the merits of Greeley and Grant with the colored orator, Geo. N. Saunders, of Maryland, in New York, is well known here, having been the pastor of the Fifteenth street Presbyterian Colored Church, the majority of the members of which now support Greeley. Garnett, Saunders writes, has been furnished a speech which he is partly committing to memory, and which was written for him by Senator Conkling.

One of the principal objections which the Administration party of West Virginia have to the new constitution, which is to be voted on on the fourth Thursday in August, is embraced in Section 42, which declares it to be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of the constitution, to provide by law for the punishment by imprisonment in the Penitentiary of any person who shall bribe, or attempt to bribe, any executive or judicial officer of the Legislature, and similar punishment for any such officer or member who shall demand or receive bribes compelling the bribed to testify, and exempting him in that case from punishment, and forever disqualifying any person convicted from holding office.

A large number of the colored people here are now engaged in getting up a grand mass meeting, [illegible] object the indorsement of Charles Sumner and Greeley.

Rarely, if ever, has the District of Columbia witnessed so large, so enthusiastic, and so successful a political meeting as that of this evening in the City Hall Square, under the auspices of the Greeley and Brown Central and District Clubs. The procession, which traversed the principal streets before the speaking was begun, was a general notification to the town that the meeting was bound to be a success, and when the column found its way back to the square in front of the City Hall, it had been anticipated by a great assembly, numbering several thousand. Fire-works, guns, and cheers greeted the returning procession, and the meeting was at once organized with Dr. J. E. Harris as President. Able and effective speeches from ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee; Dr. J. C. Hill, candidate for Congress in the Alexandria (Va.) District; ex-Judge Embrie, of Kentucky, Governor Mitchell, of Kansas, and other well-known speakers followed, the audience all the while manifesting the utmost interest and enthusiasm. Two additional stands were improvised at the wings of the hall, and from these speeches were also delivered. Letters acknowledging the receipt of invitations and regretting inability to be present were also read from Senator Trumbull, George W. Julien, Governor William Pinckney White, Representatives Swann of Maryland, and Robert B. Roosevelt of New York. Senator Trumbull expresses his full belief that in November we shall have the satisfaction of celebrating the election of Greeley & Brown. Governor Swann says: Permit me to assure you of my cordial sympathy in the object of your meeting, and to express the gratification I feel at the decided manifestation of public sentiment throughout the country, and its unmistakable tendency toward a speedy restoration of Constitutional Government. Robert B. Roosevelt regrets his inability to address the people of the District, "especially as I appreciate the evils under which they suffer by corrupt municipal rule." A notable feature of the meeting was the very large proportion of old white residents present, and the almost total absence of office holders.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION—THE STATE TICKET STILL IN DOUBT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The *Evening Telegram* publishes the following special from Raleigh, dated 3 p. m., to-day: "This morning the result of the election is more doubtful than ever. Corrected returns increase Merrimon's gain, and reports of illegal votes are constantly pouring in. Congressman Waddell reports to General Barringer that heavy frauds have occurred in the Wilmington District, which alone will give the State to Merrimon, if established. In one precinct, in Brunswick County, eighty-three votes were counted that were neither registered nor cast. One hundred illegal votes were cast in Bladen. Northampton sent a sufficiency of negroes, after voting here, into Hartford County to carry the latter for the Republicans. At Rolesville, in this county, nearly three hundred illegal votes were polled; and in Caswell, Guilford, and Rockingham, large numbers of negroes were imported from Virginia, who voted. The Secretary of State says Caldwell will not be elected by the official vote. Angry congregations of people are around the telegraph offices, and both sides are once more jubilant. There never has been such a scene in North Carolina. Smith is elected to Congress as a Radical. He will be a Conservative in less than three weeks. He was a Confederate Major, is a warm hearted fellow, who was engaged in hunting up deserters during the war. The counties in which $50,000 was expended under the care of United States Marshal Carrow and Senator Pool gave the best majorities yet. It has cost fully $150,0000 to buy 1,500 new voters."

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.—The Republicans are celebrating their victory to-night, with a torchlight procession. Caldwell made an address. The Greeley Club have a celebration Saturday night.

Other official returns, which came in to-day, make it certain that Caldwell's majority will be about 1,000. The Democrats will contest the election before the Legislature.

GRAND RALLY OF THE LIBERALS AT JACKSONVILLE—SPEECHES BY GOVERNOR PALMER AND HON. JAMES C. ROBINSON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., August 8.—An out-door Liberal mass meeting was held in this city this afternoon, and another to-night. Governor Palmer addressed the afternoon meeting, and the Hon. James C. Robinson spoke this evening to a large assemblage. The Governor spoke for two hours. On being introduced he said that it was something over twenty-five years ago since he made his first political speech in the city of Jacksonville. He then made a good old-fashioned Democratic speech. Twenty-three years ago he made another speech here, the burden of which was to prove he was not an Abolitionist. Professor Turner and a few other of his friends were then Abolitionists. He had two things to accomplish in this last speech: To prove that a man should be a good Democrat and at the same time an Emancipationist, and an Emancipationist without being an Abolitionist. He was fortunate enough to win the friendship of the Abolitionists in this place, and this is the way he did it: About the time referred to the Abolitionists were frequently arrested for interfering with the slave law. He was generally retained for the defence, and was usually quite successful in getting them out of an ugly scrape. Twenty-four years ago he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, when the attempt was made to incorporate a provision in the Constitution to [illegible] voting colored men coming into the State, and speaking against this he was [illegible] an Abolitionist.

Passing from this branch of the subject, the Governor said that in 1852 he was a member of the General Assembly, when a prominent Democratic member of that body, John A. Logan by name, introduced a bill to sell negroes found in the State to the highest bidder. The Governor said he voted against this infamous bill, yet under it he was himself indited, arraigned, tried, and found guilty, and this man Logan claims to-day that he is a Republican and that Palmer is not. What marvelous changes had taken place! The Governor added that he was now 25 years older than when he made his first speech in the city of Jacksonville. Since that speech he had been unfortunate in being warred upon first by one class of men and then another. The Governor said he was not a partisan; he was a Democrat in 1854, when the party fell into the hands of bad leaders, and he abandoned it. When the party yoke gets too tight, the best thing for a person to do is to throw it off. He had been early educated to hate human slavery, and early connected with the Republican party, which seemed to embody his sentiments; but times and circumstances have changed. There is no longer a slave in this broad land, nor any slavery to hate; no longer any use for Abolitionists. When slavery was abolished, Abolitionists were abolished. There is no longer any Republican party, because its mission is accomplished. There is, indeed, no political party in the country that can be truthfully called by its old name. Where can the man be found who would re-establish slavery? If such a one could be found, he would tell him that the thing could never be done on this continent. More than a million bayonets would immediately gather in the sunlight and rush to prevent it. Who would exclude the colored man from the witness box or ballot? None but a madman would entertain such a thought. The great questions, thank God, are all settled. They belong to the past, as much as does the history of the Revolutionary War. They never will be revived while this Government stands. As well might you dig up the bones of the soldiers who fell in the late war and attempt to breathe into them the breath of life as to attempt to revive any of the dead issues of the past. He found no fault with honest men on account of certain opinions on this or that subject. A man might be a good Tariff man, a Free-Trader, or Protectionist, and yet be a good Democrat. Horace Greeley is an uncompromising Protectionist, and yet a good Republican. Mr. Garfield is also a good Republican, and yet a Free Trader. The Radical party's only test of genuine Republicanism is, Are you for Grant? The vilest rebel that ever shouldered a gun to assist in the destruction of the Union, if he was for Grant, could obtain a certificate of good standing in the Radical Church. Faith in Grant would remove all your sins; but confess yourself against him, and you, at once, no matter how pure or honest or meritorious, become the subject of the vilest calumny, vituperation, abuse and slander. Behold Charles Sumner, many of whose traducers were born long since he became the champion of human liberty. He never faltered in his devotion to the cause of freedom. He is abused and slandered, and why? Simply because he opposes Mr. Grant. If there is a man who is abused worse than Mr. Sumner for this same reason, that man is Horace Greeley. Who amongst us could recollect the time so far back when Horace Greeley's heart and soul and pen were first interested in behalf of the principles of human right and human liberty. Millions have been born since Horace Greeley advocated these principles, yet is said to-day, when the great issues have been settled, he [illegible] back on his early principles and joined the enemies of the colored [illegible]. For his present patriotic course there is nothing too vile or infamous for the Radicals to hurl at him.

The Governor proceeded: When Grant was voting and working for the success of Buchanan, Greeley was laboring in behalf of Fremont and the young Republican party. Grant himself declared in a letter to a friend that he never was anti-slavery, and yet to-day see men calling themselves Republicans and Abolitionists getting on their knees and defiling themselves to help Grant, and slander their life-long champion and friend, Horace Greeley. Grant never uttered a word in opposition to slavery; never a word in favor of the equality of all men before the law. That such men as Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, Horace Greeley, and others should be hunted down by the base and corrupt followers of Grant as not being good Republicans, is a little more than human nature can bear. When the patriots just named were making the battle for human freedom, Logan and other leaders of the Grant party were howling their anathemas at them, for the truth had to be told, and it was proper; but the people should know these things. The infamous attempts that had been made, and that were still being made, to injure the character of Horace Greeley, were enough to excite the indignation of every honest man in the land. The Liberal Republican party forced no man to vote against his convictions. It was only the office-holders' Convention that attempted this sort of thing. If you don't like Horace Greeley, don't vote for him. We want for President a man adapted to the exigencies of the times. The whole life of Greeley shows him to be the man of the hour, and he deserves the support of the people. Yet Ben Butler says if Greeley is elected President slavery will be re-established. Where was the colored man who doubted the fidelity of Horace Greeley? The Radical party were merely using the colored men for a selfish purpose, and the sooner the poor deceived victims opened their eyes to the fact, the better for them. The rights of the colored man would always be in danger so long as they organized, and voted, and acted as a race. The man who addressed a colored assembly in any other language than that which he uses before his white hearers should be spurned as the vilest of demagogues and [illegible] of the black race.

The Governor then, after pronouncing Grant the most incapable man that ever filled the Presidential chair, proceeded to draw a comparison between him and Horace Greeley. The Governor closed with an earnest appeal of all parties to go to the polls this fall and vote for Horace Greeley. To-night, after the close of Judge Robinson's speech, Governor Palmer made a second speech of a half hours' length.

SENATOR TRUMBULL SPEAKS AT WATSEKA—IROQUOIS COUNTY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., Aug. 8.—Iroquois County is all ablaze with liberalism, and to-day has witnessed one of the grandest demonstrations ever seen in the County. Senator Trumbull addressed a monster mass meeting this p. m. More than 6,000 people were on the grounds. Delegations from various towns arrived in the forenoon, and at 12 o'clock a grand procession of teams paraded the streets with flags and banners, bearing various and unique devices. Among the mottoes we noticed the following: "No more land grants or any other grants"; "Impartial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty"; Civil Reform." Over a fine portrait of Senator Trumbull were the words, "We'll stop the stealing." One caricature represented Grant smoking and gazing at a fine bull pup, labelled "C. O. D." The Goddess of Liberty, with a zouave and accompaniments in one wagon, and thirty-six young ladies in white, representing the States of the Union in another, were among the features. Five bands of music, two of them very excellent ones, were in the procession. Senator Trumbull was warmly welcomed, and his speech, which proved one of his best efforts, was very attentively listened to throughout.

SENATOR WILSON AT SOUTH BEND, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 8.—Introduced by Vice President Colfax, Senator Wilson spoke here this evening to a very large audience. He had been more extensively advertised than any other speaker this year, which, coupled with curiosity to see a possible Vice President, music, and the ringing of bells, brought together a large concourse of people. The Honorable Senator did not arouse great enthusiasm. He spoke of the fact that some had left the Grant ranks for the purpose of defeating the great work accomplished by the Republican party. He claimed credit for crushing and bankrupting the whiskey ring, but made no allusion to that other ring which deposes a Senator from the Chairmanship of an important committee because he refuses to obey the dictates of Smoker Grant. He claimed that the present Administration was better and purer than any other for forty years. He eulogized the Postmasters and praised Grant. He begged and implored that those Republicans who had left the party might return to their allegiance. He welcomed foreign laborers to America, but said nothing of the time when he zealously worked and plotted to keep them away. He failed to create any enthusiasm.

DECLARES FOR GREELEY AND REFORM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 8.—Hon. Lindley M. Ninde, formerly a leading Republican of the District, spoke to a large and intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen in Hamilton's Hall, to-night, of the Liberal candidates. His treatment in favor of new, living issues, Amnesty, official corruption Civil Service Reform, and other leading questions, was most thorough and exhaustive. The Speaker says that after the most careful and deep study of the political questions of the day, he had no hesitancy in placing himself in the ranks of the party of Reform, with strong convictions of the right and honesty of the new movement. Mr. Ninde spoke for about two hours, and was attentively listened to, and loudly applauded throughout his speech.

Henry Wilson, candidate for the Vice Presidency, is advertised to speak here on the 10th inst.

A DECIDED FIZZLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 8.—A large meeting held in front of the Post Office, to-night, was announced as a Grant mass meeting, but as fully three-fifths of the five hundred present were of the opposite party, it could hardly be termed such, though addressed by prominent Grantites, who rehearsed the old worn-out arguments and comparisons, which, owing to the political color of the audience, were rather tamely received. The crowd was kept together till near midnight by music, which was liberally supplied, rendering otherwise the common-place gathering barely endurable.

J. Newman, formerly business manager of the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, has disposed of his interest in that paper to Messrs. Hazzell and Bailey, late of the *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago, for the sum of $10,000. Mr. Newman will publish a straight Democratic paper at Marion, the county seat, to be called the *Liberal*. As he has many warm friends in that section, he, doubtless, will exert a strong influence politically.

FLORIDA RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 8.—The Republican Convention met here yesterday, and effected a temporary organization. It met again this morning, and organized permanently. O. B. Hart, of Jacksonville, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Major Stearns, of Quincy, for Lieutenant Governor. The Congressional nominees are J. T. Hall and W. J. Parman, formerly Internal Revenue Assessor. The Presidential Electors are Judge A. A. Knight, of Jacksonville; J. D. Tannehill, of St. Augustine; W. G. Stewart, of Tallahassee; D. Montgomery, of Madison. All were unanimously nominated. A telegram was received from Hart, announcing his acceptance.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—In the Liberal Convention nothing was done. The Liberal Democratic and Reform Committees are still in conference. The Pinchback Republican Convention meets to-morrow. It is believed that they will approve the action of their Committee, accept the two places on the State ticket, and fuse with the Liberals.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 8.—The Republican conferees of the Twenty-fourth District, consisting of Washington, Beaver, Green, and Lawrence Counties, have nominated William S. Moore, of Washington County, for Congress.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The Democratic Convention of the Ninth Congressional District, to-day, nominated Hon. Landon C. Haynes on the fifteenth ballot.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8.—The Democrats of the Tenth Congressional District held a Convention at Fremont to-day, 236 delegates being present. The District under the new apportionment, consists of Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Huron and Erie Counties. Resolutions adopting the principles of the platform adopted at Cincinnati and Baltimore, and endorsing Greeley and Brown, were adopted. Rush R. Sloane, of Erie County, was nominated for Congress on the seventh ballot. Colonel William E. Haynes, of Sandusky County, was chosen Presidential Elector.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—The Republican Convention in the Seventh District at Hillsboro, to-day, renominated Hon. John F. Wilson for Congress by acclamation. The Republicans of the Fifteenth District in convention at Marietta, renominated Hon W. P. Sprague for Congress by acclamation.

THE LIBERALS OF ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 8.—A committee of three each has been appointed by the Liberal, Reform, and Democratic State Central Committees as a Campaign Central Committee, to conduct the campaign in the interest of Greeley and Brown.

A FORGERY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—General Chamberlain telegraphs from Maine that his signature, attached to the call for a Grant Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh, is a forgery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A salute of two hundred guns was fired this afternoon by the Republicans in honor of the North Carolina election.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The Grantites are firing cannon in honor of their victory in North Carolina. There is a majority of four hundred Republican voters in this city, but their procession to-night consisted of only one hundred and two persons, forty-nine of whom were boys.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Aug. 8.—A Greeley and Brown Club has been organized here to-night, with a membership of 128 Lincoln Republicans and 230 Democrats. A campaign flag, 24 by 36 feet, has been unfurled on the avenue.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 8.—A largely attended and enthusiastic Liberal Republican meeting came off here to-night. Colonel H. B. Wilson, C. F. Schroeder, and others, made eloquent speeches. [illegible] were made to the Liberal Republican cause.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—General John M. Harlan, of this city, Republican candidate for Governor a year ago, left, to-day, to fill appointments to speak made by the Republican Committees in Indiana, Ohio, and Maine. He makes seven speeches in Indiana, and one in Columbus on the 20th. He speaks in Augusta, Maine, on the 26th.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—Colonel William M. Ferry, of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the Fifth District, has issued a call for a Mass Convention of the National Democrats, to be held in Grand Haven, Aug. 20. He says there will be a large Convention of Democrats who have never been consulted as to the recent movements of men professing to be leaders. The object of the Convention is to elect delegates to attend the National Democratic Convention to be held at Louisville, Sept. 2.

TOLEDO, August 8.—At a meeting of the colored citizens of Toledo, this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Charles Sumner, has addressed a letter to the colored voters of the United States advising them to support Horace Greeley for the Presidency of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, By the colored voters of Toledo, that we will always remember the labors of Charles Sumner for our liberation and enfranchisement, and will teach our children to remember him as one of the foremost champion of human liberty.

Resolved, That we feel confident that his advice is ill-timed, unwise, delusive, and detrimental to the best interests of every colored American citizen.

Resolved, That we will not follow his advice and abandon the Republican ship, nor will we forsake the commander of the noble vessel of freedom, but will use all honorable means to secure his re-election in November.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the wise, just, humane and economical administration of President U. S. Grant.

FOREIGN.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 8.—The Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal met again at half-past 12, and after a session of two and a half hours, adjourned to Wednesday next. Several of the Arbitrators and counsel are suffering from indisposition caused by excessive toil and disagreeable weather. The object of the Court in adjourning for so long a period is to give the members time for especial study of a number of points involved in the cases which have come before them. It is confidently hoped that the labors of the Tribunal will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the 16th of September.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—It is said that Napoleon, with Eugenie, was to visit Scotland about August 15.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The crew of the yacht Livonia have struck for an increase in wages. Ashbury refuses to accede to their demands. Unless the difficulty is arranged, the Livonia will be scratched from the list of yachts entered for the Cowes Town Cup regatta.

Twelve English cricketers sailed from Liverpool to-day, for Quebec. After playing several matches in Canada, they will visit the United States.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—After a full discussion of the question, the English House of Commons have rejected the bill to abolish [illegible] capital punishment by a majority of 113. In the course of the debate, reference was made to the report of the Tuscan Minister of Justice, where he says that murders had nearly doubled in Tuscany since capital punishment was abolished there, and that these increased murders were for the most part committed for the sake of plunder.

At Edinburgh, on the 26th of July, the Court of Sessions gave a judgment in favor of Miss Jex Blake, and other female students, who have so long and pertinaciously knocked at the doors of the Scotch University. The Court was asked to affirm their right to complete their full curriculum as medical students, and to be permitted to graduate on the same conditions as male students.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A despatch from Trouville says that the visit of Thiers there is solely for the purpose of facilitating the progress of negociations in relation to the commercial treaties with England and Belgium, and not his health, as he is in excellent condition.

The Pope has written a letter to President Thiers, congratulating the French nation upon the great success of the French loan, which His Holiness thinks is attributable to the refusal of Goulard, Minister of Finance, to accept the position of Ambassador to Italy, the invader and enemy of the Holy See.

The Assembly Committee on Fortifications has agreed to strengthen the fortifications at Gravelins, Dunkirk, Lille, and Calais.

Italy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Foreign mail advices say that the Pope has instructed the Catholic Bishops of England and Rome to protest against the determination of the British Government to prosecute the priests concerned in the Galway election proceedings.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—Owing to the prevalence of the rinderpest in Germany and Russia, the Belgian Government has issued an order prohibiting the importation of cattle from those countries.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—Coosucormdjouk, a village on the Asiatic bank of the Bosphorus, inhabited by poor Jews and Greeks, has been destroyed by fire. Upwards of one thousand families are homeless and destitute.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 7.—The American Minister, Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, leaves on the 1st of September for the United States, and, after a short leave of absence, he will return to his post.

A revolution occurred in Tampico on the receipt of the news of the death of Juarez. The Guerrero insurgents shout, "Hurrah for Diaz, and death to Lerdo." There were no other disturbances, either in the Capital or elsewhere, upon the announcement of the death of Juarez.

Congress will meet in extra session on the 15th of September. Various names are mentioned for the new Cabinet, but there is as yet nothing certain as to its composition.

Lerdo is a candidate for election to the Presidency, and the names of several others are mentioned as competitors.

Lerdo has voluntarily ordered an investigation into outrages committed on American citizens in Chiapas.

The journals report that Lerdo will recall Mariscal from Washington, and it is rumored that his successor as Minister to the United States will be Stanislis Canadea.

It is believed the revolutionists will disband when informed of the policy of the Administration.

The funeral of Juarez was an imposing spectacle. The corpse was interred in the Pantheon. The streets and houses were draped with mourning, and the procession bore numberless emblems of grief. Fully 70,000 spectators lined the streets through which it passed. Nearly all the foreigners in the Capital were present at the ceremonies, as were all the public officers and foreign diplomats. Addresses were made by Minister Nelson on behalf of the diplomatic corps, and Senor Vegil for the editorial fraternity of Mexico.

The death of Juarez is generally regretted.

Lerdo has commuted the sentence of death pronounced upon the kidnappers of Cervantes to ten years' imprisonment.

Angel Iturbide, son of the ex-Emperor, died at the Capital on the same day as Juarez.

It is reported that Diaz has decided to go to San Francisco in consequence of receiving no aid from the people of Tepec.

The American Consul at Mazatlan has donated to the municipality his share of the silver smuggled aboard the Norwegian brig Argus. The *Two Republics* says the act of the Consul establishes the fact that in assuming the character of informer, so unusual in foreign representatives in Mexico, the Consul was governed by the highest and most disinterested motives.

NEW YORK.

Description of Miss Nilsson's Marriage.

An Inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum in Court.

A Tournament to Be Held at Saratoga.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS NILSSON.

NEW YORK, August 8—Among the guests at Miss Nilsson's wedding, at Westminster Abbey, July 27, were General Schenck and daughter; Baron Brunow, Russian Minister; the French Legation; Sir J. Benedict, the eminent musician; Lady Emily Peel, Countess of Cork; Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the household of Prince Arthur; Mr. Cavendish Benedict, M. P.; Mlle Titiens, Sir G. Armitage, Viscount Bennington, Sir Michael Costa, Lord A. Compton, Signor Gardoni, Colonel Tomline, M. P., Prince Poniatowski, Sir R. Gerard, Dr. Doremus, of New York, Mr. H. C. Jarrett and Miss Louise Jarrett, two of the daughters of Baron Rothschild, and Lord Walter Campbell, brother of the Marquis of Lorne. By the Church law, all weddings must be solemnized before noon. About twenty minutes after 11, the Dean of Westminster, Dean Stanley, came into the chamber, accompanied by Rev. J. Flood Jones and the altar attendants, and proceeded down the isle. At twenty-seven minutes past 11 the first notes of music were heard. Then came the procession of choristers, in their quaint, white gowns, who ranged themselves in line. Dean Stanley then took his position in front of a raised stool, in the centre of the choir. The music continued. At half-past 11 the wedding procession came in sight. The bride looked unusually well; her face pale and subdued. She bent her eyes to the ground, and seemed to move inadvertently to the presence of the Dean. The bride wore a white corded silk dress, with a large entredeux at the bottom of the skirt, and large downward-running side bands of white satin, embroidered with white roses. The bodice of her dress was not cut low, but was decorated with bands of embroidered white satin, fastened with festoons of orange blossoms. The whole was flooded with rich Alencon laces. The wreath was of orange blossoms, with a veil of tulle. The only jewelry visible were a pair of magnificent diamond and pearl ear-rings which belonged to the Empress Eugenie. Miss Nilsson was attended by Princess Catherine Ponatowski, Baroness Florence de Briton, and Miss Cavendish Bentinck as bridesmaids. These maidens were attired alike, in dresses that were extremely attractive and becoming. They were composed of a rich underskirt of white muslin under a large overskirt of blue silk trimmed with pink silk. In addition, there were wreaths of pink roses with white tulle veils and golden lockets, bearing the monogram initials "C. N." in diamonds and rubies. All of these costumes came from Paris, and are said by cunning critics to be gems of millinery, costing fabulous sums, Miss Nilsson's alone, according to an accurate authority, costing $20,000. The bridegroom, who bore the battery of eyes with exceeding grace and coolness, was a rather pleasant-looking French gentleman, with kind, open features, of medium height, face adorned with a tidy dark beard, and hair carefully parted in the middle. He was in plain morning costume, with [illegible] necktie, held with a gold ring, and wearing in his lappel a small bunch of orange blossoms. The company passed into Jerusalem Chamber, where the marriage contract was signed. After this, there was a wedding breakfast at the house of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, corner of Grafton and Bond streets. At 2 o'clock they returned to Roy's Hotel, leaving at 4 o'clock in the train for Dover. After resting one night in Dover, the pair proceeded to Baden for the honeymoon. Thence they go to Russia, where Madame Rousaud will sing a month in Moscow and a month in St. Petersburg.

THE CASE OF MISS DREW, ALLEGED TO BE INSANE.

The case of Miss Teresa Drew, one of those in whom VanVleck, the banker, has interested himself, who is now confined in Bloomingdale Asylum, came up, to day, before Judge Barrett, on *habeas corpus*, for her discharge. Contrary to the usual custom, the patient was produced in Court, looking perfectly sane and healthy. From the statements of counsel, it appears that Miss Drew was committed to the Asylum at the instance of her brother, it being alleged that her mind had become affected from excessive use of stimulants. The return to the writ set forth a commitment in regular form, to which the counsel for Miss Drew [illegible] exceptions upon legal points, and the case was, by consent, further adjourned over until Tuesday next, Miss Drew returning to the Asylum. There is no pretence that Miss Drew is now insane, and the managers evince a desire to get her off their hands.

WILL BACK OUT.

It is very probable that the proposed public discussion between two colored men, Rev. Mr. Garnett, of this city, and H. M. Saunders, of Maryland, will fall through, Mr. Garnett, who represents Grant, declining to speak without additional time for preparation.

A TOURNAMENT.

A regular Southern Equestrian Tournament will be held at Saratoga on the 14th inst. About a dozen mounted Knights will be present from each of the States of New York, Virginia, and Maryland.

PERSONAL.

Lucca, Miss Kellogg, and other members of Maretzek's Opera Company, sail for this country on the 31st inst.

AMERICAN ARMS FOR GERMANY.

The Hartford *Post* says General W. B. Franklin and F. W. Kunkle, of Colt's Manufacturing Co., who have recently returned from Europe brought an order from the Prussian Government for the manufacture of eighty thousand improved Chassepot guns to be used with metallic cartridges. The guns are similar to the Chassepot, except that the gun will be cocked by throwing back of the breech piece. The work is to be finished in four years, and the price is about one million dollars.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, there was a continued pressure to sell long stocks, and prices declined ⅛ to 1½ per cent. It was a noticeable feature that dividend-paying shares, such as New York Central and Lake Shore, were freely offered for sale. The greatest decline was in New York Central, Lake Shore, Erie, Ohios, Northwestern, St. Paul common, Pacific Mail, Western, Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, and Union Pacific. There was little or no rally in prices in the afternoon, and the market was dull and heavy in late dealings.

MONEY.

The money market was very easy, and closed at 2 to 3 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues unsettled, and prime 60 days is quoted at 108¾ to 108⅞, with sales reported as low as 108½.

GOLD

strong and advanced from 115¼ to 115⅜ after the Treasury awards were announced. The closing business was at 115½ to 115¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102½; Union Pacific firsts, 89@89½; land grants, 81@81½; incomes, 85¾@86¼.

BREADSTUFFS.

There is continued fair inquiry for flour, and low grades, under limited arrivals and a further advance in wheat, are firmer. Other grades quiet but firm. At the close there was a good demand for low grades. Medium grades firm but dull. But little doing in wheat, owing to the much higher prices asked. The supply of new is light, and prices are uncertain. Market closed firmer and fairly active for spring, and unsettled and higher for winter. The latter is very scarce.

PORK

unsettled, though steadier at the close; for future delivery quiet. Cut meats steady and in fair demand. The supply is light. Bacon steady, and the supply of old light. Lard opened strong, but closed easier and quiet.

[To the Associated Press.]

END OF A STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the Marble Manufacturers' Association, last evening it was announced that the workmen, after three months' useless struggling for the eight-hour recognition, had returned to work upon the old system and at the same rates.

CHARGES REFUTED.

A committee appointed at a meeting of the Governors of the New York Hospital, to investigate the charges against the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, report that the charges of violence to patients is unfounded.

BERGH.

Loud complaints are made against Anti-Cruelty Bergh for causing a blocking up of the streets by stopping cars, wagons, etc.

MOTION GRANTED.

In the United States Court, to-day, the case of United States Paymaster Cahoon, against whose bondsmen suit was began by the Government in 1871, for the recovery of a defalcation of $30,000 in his accounts, came up on motion of his counsel to overrule the demurrer of the Government to the second and third counts of his plea, on the grounds that he was imbecile at the time of the execution of the bonds, and the occurrence of the defalcation. The motion was granted.

TREASURY AWARD.

The Treasury awarded $1,000,000 in gold at 115 26-100, all taken by one clique.

EXONERATED.

The Coroner's jury exonerated Charley Ragan from blame in killing Richard Coleman, the evidence showing that it was done in self-defence.

ACCIDENT.

Six young Germans, returning from the Hoboken Schutzenfest, were injured by the upsetting of a carriage, last night, one seriously.

A MAD BULL.

A mad bull, being chased through Brooklyn, to day, turned several times on his pursuers, injuring a boy, named George Donohue, then a man named Peter McDermott but was subsequently shot. One of the stray balls fired at the animal penetrated the back of E. D. Chappel, Superintendent of the Roosevelt Street Ferry. The wound will probably prove fatal. Chappel was himself shooting at the animal at the time.

AN INJUNCTION.

The auction sale of the Stadt Theatre property has been stopped by an injunction.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

A call has been issued by the Republican Executive Committee for a State Convention of New York Veterans at Utica, August 28th. The call is signed by Generals G. H. Sharpe, P. H. Jones, [illegible], Dennis T. Burke, Max. Weber, Charles Carter, &c., &c.

SENTENCED.

John Thompson, who, in company with another man not in custody, committed a burglary, in May last, at Charles A. Phelps', jewellers, in Sixth avenue, and shot Phelps in the breast and fired at another man, but missed him, was convicted of burglary in the first degree, to-day, and sentenced by Judge Bedford to twenty years' hard labor in the State Prison.

SACRED MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of Aldermen, to-day, by a vote of 8 to 4, passed a resolution requesting the Central Park Commissioners to provide sacred music for the public on Sunday from 4 to 7 in the afternoon, and also to keep open the museum during the same hours. An amendment to permit secular music was voted down.

HORACE GREELEY.

His Visit to New Hampshire—A Continued Ovation.

CONCORD, N. H. Aug. 8.—Hon. Horace Greeley arrived here at noon, and was received at the depot by the Mayor and City Government, and a committee and delegation of citizens. He was escorted to the State House, where a short reception was held. Mr. Tappan made the welcoming speech, to which Mr. Greeley briefly replied. He was then escorted to the Phenix Hotel, where he dined, and afterwards held a reception. He proceeded to Bradford this afternoon, where he will remain over night as the guest of Mason W. Tappan. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested on his arrival here by the large crowd that had assembled, and a national salute was fired.

The following is Mr. Greeley's reply to the address of welcome of Mr. Tappan:

MY FRIEND TAPPAN, AND MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE: More than half a century has passed since I left this my native State in quest of future and larger opportunities elsewhere. Those years, as you know, have been full of incidents. As time rushes events hurry each other in our day, and who lives half a century in this age lives longer than a whole century of the life of Methuselah. Well, fellow-citizens, the half century which has passed since I ceased to be a resident of New Hampshire has seen the origin and growth of railroads and telegraphs, and the cables across the ocean. It has seen the rise and fall of empires and dynasties, and it has seen the best of all, to me, the overthrow of American slavery. A great thinker has said that to-day is a great thing in disguise; that a day looks common and trivial to the thoughtless, but all great and noble successes are made up of to-days. I do not know how well men have done, how many have done better in this age, but would that I might feel that I have added to the history of the last half century of my country. Our country is better worth living in to-day, with better opportunities for its humblest citizen, because of the events of the last half century. In those events I have borne a humble part, often mistaken, and of shortsightedness, doing the thing which seemed right, but which was not always in the wisest and largest view right. But still I think my life has led me to exercise the larger charity toward the great mass of the human race. I believe the great majority of the human race are constantly aiming to the right. I have always wished, in my busy life, to come back to the State of my birth. I have always hoped to have some opportunity to return, not expecting even again to dwell with its people, but to commune with them, and I trust the few days which will be spent among you and with my friends will be the happiest days of my life. I hope that hereafter, as well as now, that in the life which draws toward a close, and which ought to be devoted to rest, I shall have frequent opportunities, not many years hence, to come to New Hampshire, to mingle with the people, and to rejoice with them that the old State bears so proud a position among her sister States. That her half million sons and daughters, now residents of other States, will always look back with pride and affection to the State, and say, although her granite rocks are hard and her soil reluctant to give forth fruits, still, for all that, her people are among the happiest and most intelligent of any we have seen. My friends, in the hope that, perhaps, I shall have an opportunity hereafter to mingle more familiarly with you, and that these differences which have separated us in the past will gradually fade away in the light of new circumstances, and we shall come to know each other more thoroughly in that faith and hope, I now take my leave of you.

BRADFORD, N. H., Aug. 8.—Horace Greeley left Concord for this place about 4 o'clock this afternoon. At West Concord, Contoocookville, and Warner, crowds of people had assembled to greet the candidate for the Presidency. At the two latter places salutes were fired, and Mr. Greeley left the cars to shake hands with the people. Arriving at Bradford, he was met at the depot by a large concourse of people, who escorted him to the Presby. House, where rooms had been engaged for him. The procession was headed by a brass band. A reception took place on the piazza of the hotel, and Mr. Greeley made a brief speech. It is understood that Mr. Greeley will remain here until Monday next, when he will go to the White Mountains.

MARRIED.

WATSON—OVER—On the 7th inst., at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. B. Morgan, Charles A. Watson, of Chicago, and Clara F., youngest daughter of the late M. H. Over, of Rugby, England.

TARBLE—ARNOLD—In this city, Aug. 8, at the residence of George B. Marsh, Esq., by W. H. Ryder, D. D., Myron F. Tarble and Carrie Arnold.

FOX—KENNEDY—In St. Louis, Mo., on the 5th inst., at St. Theresa's Church, Mr. John B. Fox and Miss Emily Kennedy, both of St. Louis. No cards.

DIED.

PECK—At 1:30 a. m., Aug. 8, of cerebro spinal meningitis, Harold Luther, son of Harold S. and Anna B. Peck, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Funeral to Rosehill from 369 Michigan-av. at 11 o'clock to-day.

FERGUSON—In this city, 8th inst., James Edward, son of James and Margaret Ferguson, aged 8 months.

Funeral from 152 North Sangamon-st. to-day at 2 o'clock.

PATTERSON—Aug. 8, Norman, son of Norman R. and Emma D. Patterson, aged 2 months and 25 days.

Funeral to-day at 2 p. m., at 934 West Van Buren-st. Remains to be interred at Graceland Cemetery.

GIFFORD—In Hyde Park, Ill., on Thursday morning, Aug. 8, Charles Edward, eldest son of Calvin and Mary Gifford, aged 15 years and 10 months.

Funeral from residence, on Fifty-second-st., near Hyde Park-av., at 10:30 this morning. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MANNY—The funeral of Artie Manny, who was drowned on Monday last, will take place at the Western-av. M. E. Church at 1 o'clock on Friday.

CRAWFORD—At his residence, 155 Sedgwick-st., Thursday night, at half-past 10, William Crawford.

Funeral from his residence this morning at 10 o'clock by carriages to Church of Holy Name, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

McDONALD—On the 8th inst., John G., youngest son of John and Rose McDonald, aged 9 months and 16 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John Goodwin, 131 Western av., corner Jackson-st., Saturday, at 11 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

STOWELL—Aug. 8, of cholera infantum, Mabel Augusta, only daughter of Henry F. and Belle M. Stowell.

Funeral at residence, 310 Thirty-third st., Saturday, at 10 a. m. Friends cordially invited.

☞ City and New Hampshire papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this, Friday, evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on M. M. degree.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this, Friday, evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.

J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be held at the store of Mr. Thos Hastie, No. 7 West Randolph-st., this, Friday, evening, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN STEWART, Sec'y.

DAMAGED GRAIN.

DAMAGED GRAIN

FOR SALE.

Pursuant to the action taken by the owners, the damaged grain from the Iowa Elevator, recently destroyed by fire, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, at the ruins.

By order Committee.

POLITICAL.

GERMAN

MASS MEETING!

FOR

Greeley & Brown.

CARL SCHURZ

IN

CHICAGO.

SENATOR SCHURZ

Will Address his German Fellow-Citizens, in

Their Own Language,

AT

VORWARTS TURNER HALL,

On West Twelfth-st.,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING,

AUGUST 10,

On the Political Topics of the Campaign.

BY ORDER OF THE GREELEY AND BROWN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FLOORING.

THE GARDEN CITY

MANUFACTURING

AND

SUPPLY CO.,

Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-st.,

Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED:

2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Georgia Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

CLOTHING.

New Wholesale

CLOTHING HOUSE.

We have opened our new and spacious warerooms,

Nos. 75 & 77 Wabash-av.,

With a large and well-assorted stock of goods for the Fall trade, of our own manufacture.

Close buyers will find it in their interest to inspect our goods and examine our prices before buying elsewhere.

Rindskopf, Barbe & Co.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. KERR & CO.,

96 WEST LAKE-ST.,

DEALERS IN

Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

J. W. BAILEY,

Importer and dealer in TEAS. A large fresh invoice just received at low figures.

No. 10 LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO.

Manufacturers of and jobbers in Men's Furnishing Goods, have removed to their permanent location, Nos 34 and 36 Lake-st., northwest corner Wabash-av., where we shall continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a complete stock of goods in our line.

REMOVAL.

T. F. Phillips, Tailors' Trimmings,

10 AND 12 MADISON-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

OPERATING THE

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. W.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., until noon of Thursday, August 15, 1872, for the grading and bridging of the second track between Englewood and South Chicago, Ill., on the line of P., F. W. & C. R. W., the Company reserving the right to reject any of all bids.

Profiles can be seen and further information can be obtained at the Engineer's office of Western Division, Fort Wayne, Ind.

F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1872.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

State-st., corner Eldridge-court,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms, $3 per day.

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

Second Grand Gift Concert

In aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, At Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 22 for $200; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter, or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000	
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000	
1	$25,000	Cash.
1	20,000	Cash.
1	15,000	Cash.
1	10,000	Cash.
1	9,000	Cash.
1	8,000	Cash.
1	7,000	Cash.
1	6,000	Cash.
1	5,000	Cash.
1	4,000	Cash.
1	3,000	Cash.
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000	Cash.
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000	Cash.
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000	Cash.
21 Gifts of $800 each	16,800	Cash.
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500	Cash.
35 Gifts of $600 each	21,000	Cash.
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500	Cash.
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000	Cash.
65 Gifts of $300 each	19,500	Cash.
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000	Cash.
611 Gifts of $100 each	61,100	Cash.
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000	

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. from Ky.
Hon. W. H. BRUNE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chan Lou Chan Court.
Hon. R. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Dr. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dist.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. GILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor, Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer, Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILLIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres L. & G. Short-Line R. R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Company.

Those who desire further information or to register their orders for tickets can call at the following news-offices:

BRIGGS HOUSE, TREMONT HOUSE, ST JAMES HOTEL, TRANSIT HOUSE (Stock Yards), PHILLIPS & HANNA, 387 State st., and 324 Wabash av., JOHN R. WALSH, 93 West Randolph st., P. V. FITZPATRICK, 851 State-st., HORTON & BROTHER, 637 West Lake st., or address

GOV. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

☞ Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

PLATED WARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IS CALLED TO SAMPLES, NOW IN STOCK, OF SILVER-SOLDERED

German Silver-Plated Ware,

PREPARED FOR REAL USE, AND NOW BEING INTRODUCED INTO SOME OF THE LARGE HOTELS. THE QUALITY AND SOUNDNESS OF THESE GOODS IS GUARANTEED, MAKING THEM THE MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square.

MEDICAL.

THIRTY YEARS' REMEDY!

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.

MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

This extraordinary medicine, the fame of which is spread broadcast throughout the country, is undoubtedly superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials furnished voluntarily by Colonel Long, late Chief Topographical Engineer Bureau at Washington; General Fitz Henry Warren, General Pleasonton and others of the army; Father P. J. DeSmet, the celebrated Indian missionary; also, officers of the navy, surgeons, hospital stewards, commanders of nearly every steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, Western Sanitary and Christian Commissions, army chaplains, and others too numerous to mention. Likewise highest encomiums of the press, praising its valuable medicinal qualities in the highest terms. No other medicine has such recommendations. We can also refer to his excellency, B. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri; Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., U. S. Senator, and Hon. Joseph Brown, Mayor of the city of St Louis, and many other State officials, for which there is no space in this advertisement. AGENTS—McKesson & Robbins, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st., New York. Sold by druggists and medicine dealers everywhere.

J. & C. MAGUIRE, Sole Proprietors.

S. W. corner of Olive and Second sts., St. Louis, Mo. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT

TO OWNERS OF

STEAM BOILERS.

The caution published by White & Payne, of Louisville and Boston, dated July 21, 1872, against the sale or use of "*Registering* Steam Gauges," has no reference to, and does not include, the "Edson Recording Steam Gauge" (manufactured by this Company), which is the only Recording Gauge in the market not involved in litigation; in addition to being the only one which gives a continuous and reliable record of steam pressure carried.

RECORDING STEAM GAUGE CO.,

91 Liberty-st., New York.

NOTARY SEALS & BLANKS,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

10 South Canal-st.

Republic Insurance Co.

August and December Certificates. I am prepared to fill all orders at lowest market rates.

JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker,

90 South Clinton-st.

Republic Ins. Certificates.

I will buy or sell the August or December Certificates.

R. D. STILES,

42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED,

To buy $10,000 Republic Insurance Co. August and December Certificates of Indebtedness. Will pay the very highest market price.

JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago City Property, in large and small sums.

MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS,

COFFEES AND SPICES,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

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TO RENT.

TO RENT.

First-class brick store, 22x80, in the live railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.

The Olive Street Hotel,

Formerly Known as the Monroe House,

Containing 154 well-ventilated rooms, and situated on the corner of Second and Olive-sts., St. Louis, is offered (unfurnished) for lease from the 1st of September, 1872 until the 1st of January, 1877. The building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, has just been thoroughly repaired and repainted, and is in excellent order for a first-class hotel. The dining-room is 110x40 feet, and the accommodations of the house are of the best character. For particulars apply to or address

MURDOCK & ROBSON,

or JAMES S. MANN, St. Louis, Mo.

THE ARIZONA DIAMONDS.

Questions of the Precious Gems—A Talk With a Trustee of the San Francisco and New York Mining Company.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 6.

The news of the discovery of diamond fields in Arizona created intense excitement throughout the city. Yesterday a *Sun* reporter called on one of the New York Trustees, a gentleman of wealth, high reputation, and unimpeachable integrity.

Reporter. Were the accounts of the diamond discoveries, published last week in the *Sun*, correct?

Trustee. Yes, they were. I think the *Sun* said Mr. Barlow and General McClellan had only conditionally accepted the position of Trustees. I am now able to say to you that they have formally accepted the position.

Reporter. What is the official name of the Company?

Trustee. The San Francisco & New York Mining and Commercial Company. The Directors are the very first men of California. Milton S. Latham, formerly United States Senator, is President of the British Bank of San Francisco; A. Lanzel is the agent in San Francisco of the Rothschilds; Thomas H. Selby is a very prominent merchant; William N. Babcock is of the firm of Parott & Co., bankers; Louis Moss is President of the Alaska Commercial Company; and Maurice Dore, William M. Lent, brother of ex-Senator Abraham Lent, of this city, and William Ralston, are also prominent men. I think Ralston is cashier of the Bank of California. This is the official list of the Directors. The New York Directors are S. D. M. Barlow and General McClellan. William M. Lent is President, William C. Ralston, Treasurer, and Henry Janin, Mining Superintendent of the Company.

Reporter. Is it true that the capital stock of the Company is as much as $10,000,000?

Trustee. That is the nominal capital. Only $4,000,000 have been offered for subscription, and this amount has been sub[illegible]

Reporter. The Company has already preempted 3,000 acres?

Trustee. Yes, but this will not prevent energetic miners from going there. They may find diamonds in other places. The whole region is one of fabulous mineral wealth.

Reporter. How long has the discovery been known to the founders of the Company?

Trustee. A year and a half. A year ago we already had a deposit of $300,000 worth of diamonds.

Reporter. What do the diamonds look like?

Trustee. I can show you some.

He stepped up to his desk and took out two little boxes. He emptied these, and the precious stones fell in profusion on the table. Some were cut, and blazed splendidly; others were black, and others of a rose tint. There were twelve or fourteen beautiful rubies among them, and a number of valuable emeralds and sapphires.

Reporter. In what kind of gravel are they found?

Trustee. I can show you the gravel.

He took out another box which was filled with a soft gravel almost like sand. A few precious stones of small size had been left in it.

Reporter. How soon do you intend to begin operations?

Trustee. We have a party of 50 men now at work, and expect to hear soon of them. There is not the slightest doubt that this is a perfectly *bona fide* concern.

American Diamond Mines.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 1.

We have a wonderful story to tell. We listened to it at first with incredulity, but after hearing all that our informant had to say, we found that there were reasons for believing. We have seen a document written by Henry Janin, a mining engineer of established reputation, who has visited the mines, examined them professionally, and reported favorably on them. He has accepted the position of Superintendent, and has expressed the opinion that with twenty-five men he can take out gems worth at least $1,000,000 per month. In the paper we saw he attached so much importance to the discovery that he discusses the question, whether the value of diamonds and rubies is likely to depreciate in consequence of increased production; and his conclusion is in the negative. We have thus commenced with Mr. Janin because he is well known here, and it is mainly upon his statement that confidence rests. His statements evidently command confidence, for some of the leading capitalists of the State have purchased stock.

The place of the new mines has not been communicated to us by any of the interested parties, but street-rumor says it is New Mexico. About three years ago an Indian near the diamond deposits gave several diamonds and rubies to a white man, who brought them to Messrs. Roberts & Harpending, in San Francisco. Those gentlemen satisfied themselves of the value of the gems, and sent the men to find more. They met the Indian after a long search, he took them to the place and was subsequently drowned. We tell the story as it was told us.

Then Mr. Janin went to the spot, washed a ton and a half of gravel, took out 1,000 diamonds, four pounds of rubies, and a dozen sapphires, and selected the best ground for mining, or that supposed to be the best. Three thousand acres were claimed under the Mining law, passed at the last session, which allows miners to take up any mineral deposit. Good water, grass, and game are abundant, and water for mining can be led without difficulty over the diamond-bearing gravel bed. The country, for a considerable distance around, was examined, and no other equally promising deposit was found.

Most of the 1,000 diamonds obtained by Mr. Janin are small, weighing about a carat. The largest is eight carats; one obtained before Mr. Janin visited the place, weighs 100 carats, but is black, and of little value relatively. There are 100 carats in an avoirdupois ounce, it may be worth from $10 to [illegible] carat is a [illegible] of the larger gems is greater relatively than that of the smaller ones, going up to more than $2,000 per carat in some cases. Some of the sapphires are as large as pigeon eggs.

The diamond mines are the property of the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company, which has been incorporated, and the Trustees are M. S. Latham, A. Gansl, W. F. Babcock, Louis Sloss, William M. Lent, T. H. Selby, Maurice Dore, General George B. McClellan, and Samuel L. M. Barstow, the last two of New York. This company is incorporated in this city. It has 100,000 shares of stock, and we are assured that they have been selling at $40, making the present market value of the whole property $4,000,000. This price indicates great expectations. As Mr. Gansl is agent of the Rothschilds, and Mr. Latham of prominent British capitalists, and the other Trustees are men of much wealth, they can afford to hold such a valuable property. A party of miners have gone to the mines with tools and provisions for the winter's work, and the extraction of the gems will probably commence in a few days. The stones are to be brought to San Francisco and cut here.

The Diamond Excitement.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 2.

The published report of the discovery of a rich diamond mine in New Mexico brings with it many suggestions. It is time that our continent should have some diamonds. It has some of the richest gold and silver mines of the world, but hitherto no known diamond fields, for that name could not be given properly to the auriferous sands of the Sierra Nevada, because a couple dozen small diamonds have been found within twenty years at various points between Mariposa and Cherokee Flat. Africa, South America, and Asia have extensive strata of gem-bearing gravel, and why not North America? Even Australia has her diamonds, but they are like those of California, few and far between. The diamond excitement in the Colony of Victoria did not pay. The diggings were poor, and the great gem which set Melbourne nearly crazy turned out to be nothing but a piece of quartz. But the greater part of Australia is not explored, and there is hope yet for finding a diamond field in that country. Europe and North America are the only continents without diamond fields, and Europe is perhaps too far from the equator, for her southernmost point is about 36 deg., whereas the diamond districts of Brazil, South Africa, and Hindostan are between 17 deg. and 29 deg. of either north or south latitude, and these have the only mines that have ever produced large stocks of gems.

No explanation has been given of the fact that the best diamond mines are found within the tropics, and perhaps their occurrence or their discovery there is accidental. The southern part of New Mexico, where the new mines are supposed to be, is 700 miles from the Tropic of Cancer, and if they should prove as rich as reported, the range of the gems will have to be extended.

One of the most extraordinary features of the new discovery is the richness of the deposit. We are told that 1,000 diamonds and four pounds of rubies were obtained from a ton and a half of gravel. It is astonishing that men could be induced to leave such treasures, if the quality of the gem was known. A few weeks at such a place would enable a successful miner to become a millionaire. In South Africa and Brazil, if a man finds one diamond in five [illegible] of dirt, on an average, he is lucky; and as for finding 700 to the ton, that is unexampled. If the deposit be as rich as reported, we may be sure that it is not solitary. The mines are not confined to the [illegible] land three miles long and half a mile [illegible] already claimed. They are co-extensive with the peculiar diamond-bearing sand[stone] or itacolumite. Wherever beds of gravel within the range of these formations are found, there the miners can look for diamonds.

It is too early to venture any predictions [of] the result of the discovery, save this one, that the majority of the men who go to the [mines] will lose more than they will make. Diamond mining is more uncertain than gold mining, and that even when the placers of the Sierra Nevada were the richest, was a very uncertain business. In October, 1849, we saw many healthy and industrious men leaving one of the richest placer districts of California, declaring it was worked out, though others, more fortunate or more skilful, continued to dig from $20 to $40 per day for a long period, from the very claims deemed as exhausted; and these were surface claims, where the gold was abundant within two feet of the surface. It will be much worse for the unlucky diamond miners than for the unlucky gold miners.

Two More Companies Formed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—A second diamond mining company, claiming to be the original discoverers of the new diamond fields in Arizona, which they locate in the foot hills of the Pinal Mountains, has already been incorporated with a capital of $10,000,000, and propose to dispossess the first incorporated company. A third company, under the direction of George M. Green, the Commander of the American Legion which served under Juarez against Maximilian, and who found large quantities of these stones while crossing Arizona to join Juarez at El Paso, is also forming.

JUAN ASIBANA'S DEATH.

The Execution of a Mountain Desperado in the City of Quito.

Quito, South America, (July 19) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

At half-past 10, a quick, deep murmur ran up the long street, and almost simultaneously the mournful beat of a "dead march" on the drum swept after it. In another moment, from the heavy archway, with its sentinels on either side, the procession that carried Juan Asibana to his death emerged and without a word, or a look to the right or left, came up the street. A squad of soldiers led the way, and after came the criminal with a black-gowned priest on either side. Then came the glisten of fixed bayonets, and the "firing party" marched sternly and silently along. The prisoner, a stalwart, powerful half-breed (Indian dashed with Spaniard), with as resolute a face as ever man wore, strode calmly and boldly onward with head erect, his black eyes gleaming and a half-defiant smile visible beneath the curve of his heavy mustache. He was attired in the "robe of execution"—a white gown splashed all over with blood spots and reaching to his bared knees. White sandals ("alpargatas") were on his feet, and his arms, folded across his brawny chest, were naked from shoulder to palm. Not a cord shackled him, and he moved along with a swinging, easy step that told of much practice over broad spaces of plain, forest, and mountain. He had doubtless been a great offender, and yet, despite the desperate deeds set down to his charge, and their final bloody sequel, we could not repress a thrill of admiration in observing the savage [illegible] the dauntless fortitude with which [illegible].

When he reached the Plaza of San Francisco, the crowds giving way and closing in behind him, and the balconies thronged on either hand, he did an act proving how strong a hold had the Catholic faith upon even his savage heart. Turning, without any effort at tragic ostentation or sensational effect, he bowed three times humbly and devoutedly, toward the three towers of the three churches of "*La Merced*," "San Francisco," and "The Jesuits," crossed himself, took a long upward look at the familiar mountains and the frowning sky, and walked with erect mien directly to the place of execution, in the little blood-stained plaza of Santa Clara. Upon the black platform (reached by three steps) stood a chair firmly fastened to an upright post imbedded in the stone-covered street. Back of this, at the distance of perhaps three yards, ran a dead wall of stone and brick work, some forty feet in height. The condemned man composedly ascended the platform, and, taking his seat in the chair, cast a searching gaze around the whole plaza, which was by this time densely packed with thousands of spectators of all ages, sexes, and conditions in life,—whites, negroes *cholos* (half-breeds), and Indians.

The neighboring walls, houses, and balconies were also thickly studded, and behind more than one black shawl lurked bright eyes and ruby lips, drawn hither by that irresistible fascination that lurks about a sight of "the death and the grave" when panoplied in the guise of an execution. The "holy father" followed him to the platform, and there administered the last consolations of religion, which he accepted with the air of a man who, whilst not shirking or fearing his fate, at least felt that a decent regard for the proprieties of life and the tenets of his past profession required him to receive with solemnity and respect, though no one could bear the low, murmured words of consoler or consoled. Then suddenly a hideous looking creature, whose weazen visage and strange dress proclaimed him at once as the "dead man's assistant" of Quito, nimbly mounted the platform, and, with what looked like devilish gusto and alacrity, proceeded to bind the criminal fast with cruel knots and curious cunning. A wide, fierce tremor of sound spread through the crowd at sight of him, which died away at the outskirts, and spent itself in naught.

Meanwhile the firing party of eight men had formed under the supervision of a jaunty-looking young officer (white to the lips, however), in front of the criminal, and so close that the muzzles of their guns were not over six feet from his breast. He gazed at them with a curious sort of inquiry, and yet insolent expression, and seemed as if singling out some ancient comrade (for he, too, it is said, had once been a fine soldier) among the stern, dark, troubled faces before him.

The soldiers were handsomely dressed and well armed (with Remington rifles), and, though they were evidently sobered and saddened by the work before them, showed no signs of flinching, and were perfectly calm and collected. It is said that Asibana asked that no bandage should be placed upon his eyes. If so, however, his request was not accorded him, and in another moment he had looked his last on life, and a white handkerchief was firmly bound around his brows. Down came the priests. Down sprang the elfish binder. The spectacle was set and ready. Then swelling, slowly, deeply, fiercely, rose upward, filling the space, echoing through the valley, scaling the crests, a wail—the wail of women—so mournful so penetrating in its wild abandonment of grief and terror, and veins ran cold in all the scope of that weird, mand sound. Throat after throat took up the refrain, sob upon sob burst from the thousands, shriek followed shriek, until the very earth seemed a shudder of anguish, the very air a wail from women's hearts. Wavering, tremulous, suddenly [illegible] melting away, it lasted but a[illegible] adequate to convey a proper [illegible] "last moan for the dying."

There was a pause; a hush of horror fell upon the waiting multitude. We looked about us. Not a head moved. Not a being stirred in his tracks. Only the wind fluttered through cloak and wrapping and poncho. Even it was noiseless; and there was scarce a sign of breath or life amid all those thousands. A clicking smote on the stillness—a short command came hoarsely, and the sharp report of a single rifle rang on the air, followed by a second, a third, and a fourth in rapid succession. Then came the rest. There was no squad firing. There were no blank cartridges; and it impressed us as a needless hardship that made every soldier know where his ball struck, and who fired the final shot.

The first and second shots left him still upright, gazing outward. As the third ball struck him, his head fell sharply forward on his chest, a convulsive quivering shook his body, great heavy gasps tore his breast, the blood jetted out in angry spurts, and human penalties had done with the body of Juan Asibana, and his soul had gone to meet the edict of Him who judgeth not as man judgeth.

The soldiers were ordered back to barracks, the crowd surged around the platform and broke into rifts and eddies, and scattered into the old city. But all day long curious throngs followed each other through that death-haunted plaza. All day long a stream of human life poured by that fated spot, where human justice sat so bloodily exemplified. All day long eager gazers, apparently never satiated, crowded to the very steps which the streamlets crimsoned as they glided downward. "Even unto the going down of the sun" that stark figure sat where death had stricken it, a bitter atonement to the requirements of human law, and a bloody warning to the impulses of human passion.

At sunset the figure released from the cords and inclosed in a rough coffin, was consigned to the earth, that common domain where vice and virtue, intellect and ignorance, youth and age, beauty and foulness, princehood and peasantdom, men of every time and clime and century mingle all their ashes.

A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that seven out of the eight balls fired had penetrated the heart.

Riding slowly down from El Placer, that evening, we could look below and see the little plaza at our very feet. A shifting crowd, changing, moving, varying every moment, surrounded the body, which sat bolt upright still. Some one had lifted the head, and the bandage had fallen from the face, whilst a set, sardonic smile clung about the cold lips. What a commentary on man and man's life was here exemplified. Death sat gauntly amidst the living, and the living, awe-stricken, silent, excited, pressed around and about it,—that ghastly personification of the grave, and the mould, and the untested mysteries that they hold for us all.

The Hat Trade.

In Boston, says the *Commercial Bulletin*, there are some twenty hat manufactories, and of these not more than three or four are "foul" shops. But since the movement toward firm control was begun in Boston its effect has been felt elsewhere, and to-day there are large manufactories both in Philadelphia and New York which are managed entirely by the manufacturers themselves. In Boston there are about 275 hands employed in the manufacture of silk and fur hats, and from one hundred and fifty to one hundred [and] twenty five trimmers. The capital [invested] by the various firms here ranges from $5,000 to [illegible],000, while the aggregate amount would probably reach $300,000. The spring trade in this branch of business was exceedingly good, but during the last month or two it has been decidedly dull. At present manufacturers are engaged in getting out their goods for the fall market. The style of silk hats for the coming season will be, generally speaking, similar to that of the spring style, with a few variations. The hat will be noticeable from the fact of its having a heavier bell, the crown will be full and high, and the brim will have a heavy D'Orsay curl and more of a roll than the spring fashion.

There are two classes of manufacturers, and this general style varies even with them. The United States Manufacturers' Association, composed of many of the principal hat establishments of the country, met in New York last week, and adopted the style of hat above mentioned. These manufactories sell to the trade generally, and turn out hats to meet the popular demand. Other manufacturers who are not of this organization, also put goods in the market, which, while they are not so much of a popular kind, are noticed for their peculiar finish and for their extra stylish appearance.

Our manufacturers are engaged in preparing these goods now. In silk hats the trade is not as large in the fall as in the spring, and besides, the prices will be a trifle higher during the coming season. This will be owing mainly to the advance in stock and materials. The bodies of all hats are made of cloth, which is very generally imported from Manchester, England, and the silk plush from France. Plush is much higher than usual, and there has been an advance of 20 per cent in this article alone. Some of the best factories in France have suffered from the war, and the skilled workmen are not to be found. The consequence is, that even the plush imported at a higher figure is not as good as the old article.

GRANT'S CONSUL GENERAL.

The Disgraceful Fracas of Consul Butler in Egypt.

Alexandria, Egypt (July 16) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The universal odium in which Consul General Butler is held in this latitude, and particularly by the American officers in the Khedive's service, has at last culminated in a serious collision that can but mortify every American citizen. The outlines of this disgraceful affair will doubtless reach you by cable long before this communication; but it will be well to give to your readers a more full and detailed account of the fracas.

The relations existing between Butler and the Americans now serving in the Khedive's army have not been more friendly than they should be. The military officers, having a due regard for their reputation, have chosen to recognize the Consul General of their native country as sparingly as possible, refusing all intimacies with him. This has galled the sensitive Butler not a little, as it confined him to the immediate *attachés* of his office, his own subordinates, for companions. On this account, his wrath has been long kindled against these officers as a body; but, for some unexplained cause, he bore a special grudge against General Stone.

Quite recently a printed paper, shamefully abusive of General Stone, was extensively circulated among Americans and others, and some copies of it were posted in conspicuous places in Alexandria by the recently-[illegible] Mr. Wadley. Some of the American officers took the matter up, and indulged in the freest denunciations of Wadley's paper, though refraining from calling him to account because of the prevalent belief that in what he had done he had merely acted as Butler's hireling. This circumstance hastened the collision, which, however, could not have been much longer deferred, in the existing feeling against the representative of the United States.

Last Friday evening Generals Reynolds and Loring, and Major Campbell, had been in company at the Hotel d'Europe, and were about leaving when they encountered Butler, who was accompanied by Messrs. Wadley and Strologo. The officers gave the customary formal salutations to the Consul General, and were about passing on when Butler stopped Major Campbell, telling him he had something to say to him, and forthwith began pushing up his coat sleeves and putting himself in a fighting position, after the manner of a bar-room bully. The Major, fully aware of the character of his assailant, and quickly perceiving his intentions, did not wait for further proof, but sailed in with his cane, with which he belabored the belligerent Butler as he deserved. At this Butler shouted lustily for help, and turning to Wadley bade him "go in," and, as some accounts have it, "kill him."

Wadley, who was standing close by, did not wait a second command, but, whipping out a pistol, began firing at the Major in a most reckless manner. After the underling had fired three shots, the Major drew his pistol in self-defense and snapped it, some say at Butler, others say at Wadley. But it is agreed on all hands that at this show of a vigorous defense both Butler and Wadley took to their heels. When several paces away, Wadley rallied, and turning, emptied his revolver in the direction of Major Campbell. General Reynolds, who was standing close by Major Campbell, who had been wounded in the fusilade, drew his pistol and fired two shots at Wadley, which had the effect of routing him again, when he continued his retreat to a place of safety. This terminated the fracas.

A survey of the field of battle showed one American and several outsiders wounded. Major Campbell received a bullet in the left leg, just below the knee. Fortunately no bones were broken; and though he is now laid up in consequence, he hopes to be about again soon. At least two of the bystanders were seriously wounded by Wadley's wild firing, one of them dangerously. Should his wound prove fatal Wadley will find his encounter a pretty serious affair.

Of course, this collision is now the general topic of conversation in the city, and I have heard many expressions of opinion regarding it, though all unite in placing the blame solely upon Butler. Some British subjects pretend to be shocked that anybody should indulge in what they choose to consider an exclusively American habit—carrying concealed weapons; but the public sentiment is unanimous in condemnation of Butler and his Secretary. As might be expected, Englishmen reproach us with the character of our Consul General, who is supposed by many to be the moral as well as the official representative of our country. Butler has prudently kept out of sight since the occurrence, and some reports say has left the country.

There are conflicting stories as to the number of shots fired in the melee, and the language used by the parties; and probably the truth never will be fully known until the United States Government sends out a Commission to take Butler on another temperance excursion in search of Dr. Livingstone.

The American missionaries in this region are greatly incensed and outraged at this occurrence, which they argue most logically negatives all the preaching and teaching they can give in years. They blame Butler as the sole cause of the fight, and hold Grant responsible for keeping him here after his loose morals and violent manners have been made known. One of these zealous laborers said to me yesterday that after this Grant ... he said, no partisan[?] ... no Christian he would certainly give us better representatives of American character in countries where the enterprise of American Christians is seeking to establish the religion of Christ, the meek and lowly.

PLEASANT PASTIME ON THE PLAINS.

A Wholesale Shooting Affray in a Kansas Monte-Room—How to Resent an Insult.

From the Kansas City Times, Aug. 1.

On Saturday night last a young man from Michigan, named Kennedy, entered the monte-bank and saloon of Jake Noos, on the south side of Main street, Ellsworth, in the centre of which the Kansas Pacific Railroad runs its trains. The monte-bank has been run by a Texan named Olive, who is described as a fierce, quarrelsome desperado, the bully and terror of this city on the plains. He has been in the habit of saying just what he pleased, and never hesitated to insult any person against whom he might take dislike, and there was no one so sure of inheriting his displeasure and receiving an insult from him as those who might rise from his green cloth the winner of some of his "stamps."

Soon after 8 o'clock on Saturday night California Kennedy went into Jake Noos' "shebang," and proceeded, in a way peculiar to himself, to win some of Olive's stamps, who, as he lost the money, became proportionately enraged, and at last broke out in oaths and imprecations, finally winding up by denouncing Kennedy as "a cheating son of a b—h." Kennedy was a brave man, and had never lived in a country where such language passed current for politeness.

He supposed this meant business, hence his action in the premises. He suddenly stepped behind the bar and picked up a large horse-pistol, and, holding in both hands, proceeded to fire three shots at Olive, saying: "So I'm a son of a b—h, am I?" Olive escaped the three shots unhurt, and at once drew a Derringer pistol, when Kennedy clinched with him and caught the Derringer downward. The pistol being at that instant discharged, the contents passed through Kennedy's left thigh just below the groin. A fourth shot from Kennedy shattered Olive's hand. The struggle was still at its height when one of Kennedy's friends reached a pistol under Kennedy's arm and fired, striking Olive in the right thigh or hip. Olive at once rushed out of the room, yelling out, "I'm shot! I'm killed!" and fell down. A general set-to ensued, in which many shots were fired, and, strange to say, no one was hurt except the two men already mentioned.

The greatest excitement prevailed during and immediately after the fight in the gambling-room. The Mayor of Ellsworth immediately ordered the police to hunt down Kennedy, and in the presence of our informant directed the police to kill him on sight if he had not already died of his wounds. The policemen found Kennedy lying bleeding among his friends, but forebore carrying out the humane commands of the Mayor. Kennedy was duly arrested and confined out of sight of the enraged and excited Texans, who appeared determined to hang Kennedy in revenge for his attempt upon the life of Olive. They gathered in excited and threatening squads during the night after the fight, but made no offensive movements. Had they done so many lives would have been lost, as the friends of Kennedy were armed, and determined to defend the house where he was confined from mob violence on the part of the Texans.

On Sunday evening, the special police force, three in number, who were on guard over Kennedy, were decoyed into conversation and carelessness by a party of Kennedy's friends, who engaged their attention in the front of the building while Kennedy was taken out of a rear window and carried away, it is supposed on horseback, out into the plains and out of reach of the Texans, or the authorities of Ellsworth. An active and vigilant search is being made for the fugitive, parties have been sent in every direction, but thus far have failed to find the trail. The Mayor of Ellsworth was seen in Kansas City last night by a reporter for this paper.

An Interesting Convocation.

For the first time in the world's history, a Convocation, or, to be strictly ecclesiastical, a "Chapter" of a religious order of the Catholic Church is to be held in America. The priests and prelates belonging to the "Congregation of the Holy Cross" are to meet in Convocation, on Monday next, at Notre Dame, St. Joseph County, Indiana. The call which brings them together emanated from the Very Rev. E. Lorin, Superior-General of the Order, or, "Congregation," to be technically correct. It is thought that the deliberations of the "Congregation" will occupy about two weeks' time. The order for the convocation is mandatory, and applies to ecclesiastics of this "congregation" wherever they may be, in Europe, Asia, America, Africa, or the isles of the sea. Even Bishops (for many of the members of the order have been promoted to the prelacy, especially in Europe and Asia) will be among those who take part in the deliberations of this convocation. Never before has a like gathering taken place on this continent.

Its convening here at this time may be explained thus: When, a few years ago, the then Superior-General of the "congregation," a French ecclesiastic, resigned his position, the election to fill the vacancy resulted in the elevation to the dignity of Superior-General of the Very Rev. E. Lorin, (an American), who was at that time the Father Provincial of the "congregation" in the United States. Father Lorin, being very patriotic as well as deeply religious, has therefore, ordered the quintennial convocation, or chapter to be held in the United States, and Notre Dame, Indiana, is selected as the place of meeting. At Notre Dame the order have a magnificent university, under the presidency of the Very Rev. W. Corby, S. S. C., and every facility exists there for fully and carefully considering the weighty question affecting the "congregation" in every part of the world. The deliberations of this body will be of interest to Catholics everywhere. Probably, now that a movement in this direction has been made, other orders of the church may convene in this country.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Aug. 6, 1872.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for 1871, will be ready for distribution during the latter part of the present month. This volume will be issued some three or four months in advance of the usual time of publication. One of the leading features of the report is the digest of the ninth report of the Superintendent of the Census, with the addition of material facts from sources attainable only through the correspondence of the Department. Of the agricultural productions of 1871, the report says:

"The agricultural production of 1871 has been less, both in quantity and value, than that of 1870. The heaviest decline in production is seen in corn, which fails to reach the quantity of the previous year by one hundred millions of bushels, while it exceeds that produced in 1869 by a difference still greater. The amount of wheat harvested has apparently come very near the product of 1870; the quantity of oats grown slightly surpasses that of the previous year; and barley, rye, and buckwheat, always presenting moderate figures, differ in their aggregate of the two years by very slight degrees. The difference in the quantity of cereals is therefore mainly due to the reduction of the yield of corn, which showed, relatively, a decrease of 9 per cent, yet actually leaving more than an average crop. The total quantity of cereals, as estimated, was fully sixteen hundred and a quarter millions in 1870; and, in 1871, fifteen hundred and a quarter; their values, respectively, in round numbers, one thousand millions of dollars, and nine hundred millions. As compared with other grain-producing countries, ours now stands abreast with Russia, in some years slightly ahead, while the two together equal, in cereal production, all the countries in Europe west of Russia.

The area in cereals, so far as we have been able to determine it without the help of the census—a singular omission in the national enumeration to which this Department in vain called the attention of the law makers prior to the census of 1870—was sixty-four millions of acres last year, and sixty-nine in 1870. More than half of this total area, as also a larger portion of the aggregate value, is attributed to the maize crop, which is, and must be, for many years, the principal cereal crop of the country."

A series of tables, occupying eight pages, shows the product of each principal crop in the several States in 1871, acreage and yield per acre, and the total valuation of the same at the ruling market price. These crops are corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, and hay. The greatest valuation of the crops named is given to New York, the valuation being $150,297,578. Illinois stands next, the valuation of its principal crops being $133,017,748. The acreage in these crops, in New York, was 6,160,011, against 10,268,139 in Illinois.

A series of tables shows the estimated total number and value of each kind of live-stock, and the average price in February, 1872, in the several States and Territories. The production of wool is shown to have decreased during the past five or six years, notwithstanding the increased demand on the part of home manufacturers.

On the subject of the area of farm lands, the Statistician says:

"The total area in woodland is 159,310,177 acres, or 39 per cent of the aggregate of 407,735,041 acres in farms. The Southern States are remarkably well wooded, the twelve States, from Maryland to Tennessee, averaging 52 per cent; the New England States have 33 per cent of their farm area in forest; the Middle States 28 per cent; and the Central States, from West Virginia to Nebraska, averaging 32 per cent. West Virginia has 51 per cent; Kentucky, 48; Ohio, 31; Indiana, 39; Illinois, 19; Iowa, 16; Kansas, 11; Nebraska, 10; California, 4. The Territories are not rich in forests, except Washington, which has 44 per cent of its farm area in woodland."

The report of the investigations of the Microscopist on the fungoid diseases of plants is a new feature in the annual reports of the Department. The subject is one that for some years past has attracted much attention among the scientists of the Old World. This report is accompanied by numerous well-executed engravings, as is also that of the Entomologist. The reports of the heads of the several divisions of the Department [illegible] by the Chemist, of several interesting [illegible] super-phosphates and fertilizers. Experiments with Department seeds give satisfactory results.

Under the title of "Southern fruit-growing for market" is furnished information relating to fruit culture in the South. The article discusses the subject as it relates to the States of Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and shows the progress making in fruit culture in these States.

"A Few Facts From Florida" gives many interesting and valuable facts concerning the topography, climate, soil, rain-fall, population, area, improvements to facilitate transportation, value of land, etc., in this semi-tropical State.

The introduction of the jute-plant and its successful cultivation promises a new source of trade and wealth to the South. An article is devoted to the result of experiments with seeds furnished by the Department, the proper mode of cultivation, preparing the fibre for market, etc. The importations of jute and similar fibres for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were as follows:

Raw, 26,480 tons valued at	$2,141,568
Manufactures of, 226,373 square yards, valued at	28,566
Gunny cloth and other bagging, 30,121,455 pounds, valued at	1,468 902
Other manufactures, valued at	1,724,474
Total	$5,362,968

A mass of statistics relating to the dairy, collected through correspondents and compiled from reliable published statements, appears under the head of "Statistics of the Dairy."

The writer of "The Wools of the United States" shows that all grades of sheep and wool can be successfully and profitably grown in this country. Referring to the deficiency in the supply of domestic wools, the writer says:

"Nine out of ten of the wool manufacturers of the United States, if asked the question, What is the most pressing necessity of your manufacture? would answer, we want more domestic wool. The enlightened governments of all manufacturing nations have seen that the supply of domestic wool is the first and chief dependence of their manufacture. Seeing this, scarcely a hundred years ago the ruling sovereigns of Western Europe, by introducing merino sheep into their respective countries, did more to immortalize themselves than by any feats of arms. The King of Saxony introduced merinos from Spain into his kingdom in 1776, and Frederick the Second, about the same time, introduced them into Prussia. Merinos were domesticated in Hungary by the great Maria Theresa, and in France by Louis XVI., in 1786, and with what results? The influence of the Saxony breed is seen in all fine German broadcloths. In Prussia 18 per cent of her exports are merino woollen goods. Hungary furnishes the supply of the raw material for the unequalled fabrics of Austria. The soft and fine merino dress-goods of France are in use all over the civilized world. In the United States domestic wool is the very foundation of the wool manufacture."

A record of agricultural patents, and improvements in agricultural machines and implements, is continued from the report of 1870.

The article on "Weights and Measures of the States" is prepared from statutory laws, and embraces a table condensed into one page, showing the number of pounds per bushel required by law or custom, in the sale of articles specified, in the several States of the Union.

In an article on "Current Facts in Agriculture" are given the results of many experiments in farming and fruit-growing in this and other countries. It is followed by an article detailing recent farm experiments in this country.

The subject of irrigation is one of much importance. Instructions, based upon long practical and professional experience, are given for a simple and complete system of irrigation. This is followed by a description of the systems of irrigation of different countries, in which the European systems are explained at length.

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, provides for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1876. An article on this subject shows the close relations of our agricultural interests to the exhibition, and points out the way by which those engaged in agricultural pursuits may assist in making it a great success.

A history is given of the agricultural and industrial colleges established in the several States under the endowment act of Congress approved July 2, 1862. Thirty-seven industrial colleges and universities have been established under this act. Twenty of these colleges are established in connection with other institutions, and seventeen are independent. Twenty-six are in operation, and it is expected that the remainder will be during the present year. About three hundred professors and assistants are employed in giving instruction to more than 2,000 male and female pupils. The date of the acceptance of the land-grant and the establishment of the college, the names of Presidents and Professors, course of study and number of pupils attending each institution, cost of buildings, price received for land scrip, total amount of donations received and expended, and balance remaining as a permanent fund—indeed, all facts of importance relating to these institutions—are given in detail in this article. It closes with two tables, in which are condensed all the more important historical facts discussed at length in the preceding portion of the essay. Following is a paper on the "Industrial Education of Women," which discusses the progress being made in the more useful and practical education of women. Many instances are given of the success of women in the rearing of bees and the production of honey, in the management of the dairy, and often in the entire conduct and control of the farm.

In the "Digest of State Reports" appears, in a condensed form, all the more important transactions of the State Boards of Agriculture and Horticulture, as appears in their published reports for the year 1871. Fifteen or eighteen volumes are thus reviewed. Many important facts illustrative of the progress of agriculture in this country are given in this digest.

A review of "Current Rural Publications" relating to rural affairs, issued in 1871, is made. The article serves the purpose intended by directing attention to the current rural publications of the year.

Since the publication of recent explorations by General Washburn, Professor Hayden, and others, and the rapid construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, attention has been directed in an unusual degree to the Territory of Montana. Notwithstanding its extreme northern location, its climate is found to be much milder than that of the central Territories of the West, its soil richer, and its mineral wealth much greater. An article on this Territory treats at length of the topography of the country, and alludes briefly to the adaptibility of the soil and climate to agricultural pursuits. On the subject of stock-raising, climate, etc., the writer says that it may be said of Montana that it is probably the best grazing portion of the Rocky Mountain region. Not only are the open plains and prairies covered with excellent grass, but the smooth hills and naked mountain slopes, and even the reaches beyond, far up into the timber, have the same covering.

A paper on the relations of agriculture to other industries points out the close connection which other industries bear to agriculture. In discussing this subject the writer cites many instructive facts relating to the agriculture of this and other countries.

The "Earth Closet System" is discussed in both a sanitary and economic point of view. Moule's discovery is explained, and an insight given into the various earth closet systems of Europe and America. The importance of this subject cannot be overestimated; especially as a sanitary measure does it appeal to all classes, and yet in an economic point of view is it of but little less importance.

The "Statistics of Fences in the United States" gives the results of an investigation relative to the kind, construction, and cost of farm fences, cost of repairs, &c., and opens a question of great importance concerning the details of fencing in 1,846 counties of the United States. It affords a mass of information which cannot elsewhere be obtained.

Congress has ordered printed 255,000 copies of this volume. Out of this large number the Department receives but 25,000 copies—scarcely a sufficient number to supply its regular correspondents, agricultural associations, the press, and its foreign exchanges. Senators and members of Congress receive between 660 and 760 copies each for distribution among their constituents.

AN IMPARTIAL JUDGE.

An Otsego County Justice Arraigns Himself for Drunkenness, Pleads Guilty, and Pays a Fine of $10.

From the Utica Observer.

Old Otsego County boasts a Justice of the Peace who flashes out in the annals of local fame as arraigning himself for a delinquency. The Justice of the Peace referred to (no matter about his name or where he belongs) possesses the excellent attributes of integrity, ability and worth, but on one occasion he forgot his magisterial integrity. He let down in a weak moment the judicial bars which should hedge him in and roamed into the field of Bacchus. In short, on a recent occasion he imbibed too much strong drink, and in consequence awoke with a realizing sense of that fact the next morning.

Now, here was a pretty go. A Justice of the Peace had been on a bender, or part of one. A man who was appointed to swing the flail of justice over the heads of poor unfortunate fellows, wandering over into the wrong pasture himself! But there it was. He felt reminders of it in the occasional throbs of headache. But what was to be done? The more he viewed it the more he became disgusted with himself. He made up his mind. He would attend to his case. He would vindicate the outraged law.

So, at the usual hour he entered his office. He formally opened court, and then he called his own name as defendant in a suit in which "the people" charged him with an offence against the law, went over the circumstances in detail so far as he could remember them, read "the statute in such cases made and provided," and then asked "the prisoner what he had to say."

"In the role of prisoner he pleaded guilty to the offence, said it was a shame for a man of his years and position, but hoped "the [court] would not be too severe on him, as ..."

"The prisoner will ..." stern old Justice. Then the prisoner arose.

"Now," said the Justice, "I am very sorry you have been brought into this court on a charge, which so seriously affects your good name and standing in society; you have set a bad example, and if you go on at this rate you will bring sorrow and disgrace on yourself and family. I sentence you to pay a fine of $10 and costs, or to 30 days' imprisonment in the county jail."

The "prisoner" said he would prefer to pay the fine—and then the court closed, he walked over to the Poormaster of the town and paid the $10.

Campaign Song.

Tune—"Star Spangled Banner."

Oh! say, have you heard the glad tidings to-day,
Which all honest men are discussing so freely,
All radiant with smiles, with hearts light and gay?
And the theme of discussion was Old Horace Greeley;
The tried and the true,
He his duty will do;
Corruption and bribery he'll ever eschew.
Then up with the banner; proudly let it wave;
For Old Horace Greeley our country will save.

The Grantites may shout about this thing and that,
But yet there is one thing they ought to remember;
That the old faded coat and the shabby white hat
Will both be renewed on the fifth of November;
For, in every State,
Freemen will elevate
The Chappaqua Farmer, Horace Greeley, the Great.
Then up with the banner; proudly let it wave
For good, honest Greeley, the friend of the slave.

Then let us be true, and stand forth in our might;
As freemen we'll vote on election-day freely;
As freemen we would all freemen invite
To place in the White House our own Horace Greeley.
Then let us unite,
And work with our might,
And conquer we will, for our cause it is right.
Then long may the banner of Freedom still wave
O'er men who are free, independent, and brave.

ARCHIBALD EWART.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Is Your Stomach Uneasy?

Many a dyspeptic Croesus would be willing, it is said, to give half his wealth for an easy stomach. If this is a fact, why do any of our "solid men" continue to endure the pangs of indigestion. Is it not patent to the whole community that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure the worst case of chronic Dyspepsia in six or eight weeks? No occasion for the expenditure of half a fortune; a few dollars will suffice to accomplish the object. Surely, every man who is not "sand blind" to the great utilitarian facts of the day must know that this celebrated vegetable specific promptly relieves all diseased conditions of the stomach, liver, bowels, and nervous system, restores their vigor and imparts regularity to their functions. Is your epigastrium uneasy? Is the vulture disease gnawing at your liver? If so, resort as once to the Bitters.

TRUSS.

The Common Sense TRUSS

has received the highest recommendation of any Truss now in use, having been unanimously adopted by the Board of Medical Officers convened to examine Trusses in accordance with an act of Congress approved May 28, 1872, and approved by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army as the most perfect instrument in use for the RETENTION and

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.

MANUFACTURED BY
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
[illegible] SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, &c. Instruments for deformities of the finest workmanship ever produced in the Northwest.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

CHIARINI'S
Royal Italian Circus.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Reserved chairs, $1.00; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle 50 cents. Matinee: reserved chairs, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. Box office open daily from 10 a. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ENGAGEMENT WITH
Mr. JOHN WILD and Mr. L. TOOLEY,

The popular eccentric comedians, who will appear every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees in the great sensational drama,

CHICAGO,
Before, During and After the Fire

GLOBE THEATRE.

Another Entire Change! Third Week and Unprecedented Success of the World-renowned

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS

First week of the Great Basso Profundo, Mr. E. M. KANE. First week of Hooley's Burlesque, entitled

PETER PIPES,

The Lawyer's Clerk, and the Actor's Studio. By John Mulligan, Billy Rice, Archy Hughes, Cool White, &c., W. Charles, Hurley and Marr, &c. MATINEE Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION,

The Largest, Richest, and Best Assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Ever offered at Auction.

Show Cases, Office Desks,
20 Crates W. G. Crockery in open lots,
15 Casks of Rockingham and Yellow Ware,
100 Pkgs of Glass ware, assorted,
400 Yards Wool Carpets,
2,000 Pairs Gilt Window shades,
Plated Table Cutlery,
Plated Ware of every description,
Piano Fortes,
A new, light Express Wagon, Harnesses,
Several new Parlor Suites, slightly damaged, to be sold for whom it may concern.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 10, AT 9½ A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

Established January 1856.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

Auctioneers for the sale of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
AND
Real Estate,

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Between Washington and Madison sts.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, Etc.,

New Parlor Suites, Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Bible and Bouquet Stands, Hat Trees, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Mattresses, etc., etc. Fine line Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Crockery, etc.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock. 25 Rolls Ingrain and Hemp Carpet, to the trade. These goods will positively be closed, as we move into our new store next week.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 189 Michigan-av.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

'RAH F'R GREELEY!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Badges, Pins, Medals, Flags, and Lanterns, with names and portraits of candidates on; Banners, Torches (burn three hours), &c. Club Caps and Uniforms made to order.

J. A. PIERCE & CO.,
129 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.			
Russia	August 7	Abyssinia	August 17
Cuba	August 14	Batavia	August 17
Scotia	August 21	Algeria	August 24

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. F. STRONG, 16 West Madison-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago to Dubuque Without Change of Cars

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Sunday, August 4th, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., in connection with the Illinois Central R. R., will run trains from Chicago to Galena, Dubuque, Sioux City and intermediate points without change of cars, and after that date this will be the only route by which cars will be run through.

Passengers should make a note of this and avoid the disagreeable necessity of changing cars at Freeport especially those leaving by the night trains. Trains leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

SAMUEL POWELL,
Gen Pass. Agt., C. B. & Q. R. R.
W. P. JOHNSON,
Ill. Cent. R. R.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hart & Bennard was dissolved Aug. 6 by mutual consent.
N. H. HART,
C. F. BENNARD.
Dubuque, Aug. 6, 1872.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
Near South Bend, Ind.

The 18th Annual Session will open on the 1st Tuesday in September. The Academic and Classical Departments have been greatly enlarged by spacious buildings. A large hall 60x30 feet has been appropriated to choice models in busts, chromo, and oil painting for pupils who wish to enter the

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

and devote their time to drawing and painting.

St. Mary's Conservatory of Music

has also been enlarged. All branches of music are taught on the plan of the best classical Conservatories of Europe, under the direction of eight teachers of instrumental, and two teachers of vocal music. Pupils can pursue a special course of studies, comprising Theory, Practice, and Esthetics, Vocal Culture, Chorus singing, Piano, Harp, Organ, Thorough Bass, and principles of teaching.

For full information send for catalogue, and Address MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematics, and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Pressing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT,
Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address
Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't,
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 1 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

Select English and Classical School

For YOUNG LADIES. Prepares for Vassar College. Number limited. Pupils received into the family. Three young ladies will be received July 1, Aug. 14, [illegible]. Address MISS E. J. LEONARD, Wife Principal.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,

A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogue apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Have now removed to their New Store, 34 & 36 LAKE-ST., corner Wabash-av., and solicit calls from their friends and others to examine their stock and prices.

REAL ESTATE.

The South Park
BOULEVARD
RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION

Hereby announce their complete organization under the laws of the State of Illinois, with the following management:

THOS. HOYNE, President,
J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer
J. M. WALKER,
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
JOHN C. DORE,
JAMES E. TYLER,
Directors.

OBJECT of the Association is to secure residence lots for the members of the Association and others along South Park Boulevard and prominent avenues in the South Division.

CAPITAL STOCK,
$2,000,000!!

The authorized capital of the Association is $2,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

$500,000

of which has been subscribed for by the founders and incorporators of the Association.

$1,500,000

of the stock is subject to public subscription at par, on the following terms:

25 per cent in Cash.
25 per cent payable Feb. 1, 1873.
25 per cent payable Aug. 1, 1873.
25 per cent payable Feb. 1, 1874.

With interest at 8 per cent per annum from August 1, 1872.

The Association will invest its capital in real estate fronting on the leading Boulevards and Avenues in the South Division, and having ALREADY secured the privilege of purchase of this class of property at the lowest established present value in a sufficient quantity to absorb all of the authorized capital of the Association, the profitableness of the enterprise must be commensurate with the development and growth of Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS in the Association have equal rights and privileges in all respects, all sharing in the advantages and profits ratably in proportion to the stock held by each.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for stock will be opened at the office of the Association on MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1872:

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
Branch Office of the German National Bank.
374 WABASH-AV.

FLOUR.

FLOUR
AT RETAIL
A SPECIALTY!

Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in the market	$10.50
CHOICE WHITE WINTER—a good honest Family Flour	9.50
BEST SPRING—warranted the best	8.00

These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS,
Madison-st. Bridge.
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN
BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second st, Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

[illegible] ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 433 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials
AND
BUILDING FELT.

Send for Circulars and Samples.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

WASHINGTON LIFE INS. CO.
(H. D. PENFIELD, Gen'l Agent), has removed to
148 LaSalle-st. (Otis Block.)

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 409, 410, [illegible] 414, in Vol. 27 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,095.34 payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust and the authority given, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public [auction], on the premises, on the 3d day of October, [illegible] A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed [illegible] 13, Town 12, York Township, [illegible] situate in Athens [illegible] to wit: Section No. 8 containing [illegible] County, Ohio, of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and [illegible] acres, all the Hocking River, containing [illegible] 38-100 acres, the 100 acre lots numbered 612 and 611, containing together, 229 32-100 acres and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

MACHINERY.

Richards' Iron Works,
47 and 49 South Jefferson-st.
BUILDERS OF
Strictly First-Class Portable and Stationary

ENGINES,
POWER HOISTING MACHINES,
Grain Elevators, Store Elevators,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MACHINERY.

Using only the best materials, and employing none but the most efficient and competent mechanics, we can safely guarantee our Engines and Machinery as unsurpassed by any builders in the Union. A number of our Engines and Elevators may be seen in daily operation in the city (as below), to any of which we respectfully refer:

Forty-horse engine and elevator, at Culver, Page & Hoyne's publishing house, Monroe-st.
Fifty-horse engine at Peter Wolfe & Son's stone yard, Wells and Polk-sts.
Thirty-horse engine at Wm McKeon & Co.'s stone yard, Wells and Harrison-sts.
Fifty-horse engine at Ferguson & Lasher's planing mill, Twenty-second-st.
Thirty-horse engine at Smith's Mills, Brighton.
Twenty-five horse engine and elevator at Dows & Co.'s Spice Mills, Chicago.
Twenty-five horse engine at Keller's planing mill, North Illinois-st.
Elevator at Marder, Luse & Co.'s Type Foundry, Monroe-st.
Elevator at Woodman's Steam Bakery, Adams and Canal-sts.
Two hundred and fifty-horse engine at Joliet Rolling Mills, Joliet, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD
400 HALF-ACRE LOTS.

Ten Annual Payments, 6 per cent interest.

We offer this beautifully diversified, rolling prairie and grove land at an average rate of $250 for the usual 25 foot lot. A half acre equals 8 ordinary lots, and the payments can be made in ten annual instalments, with 6 per cent interest.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD,

is 18 feet higher than the city; has 1½ miles railroad front; trains at all hours; has Halsted, Union, Jefferson, and Clinton sts. and Vincennes av. running through it and the improvements now commenced and going on will greatly advance it. Elegant homes can be had here without laying out a fortune to buy a lot. If desired, we are prepared to offer ten years' time at 6 per cent.

SISSON & NEWMAN,
Room 5, 70 East Madison-st., corner of State.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*2:15 p m
Rock Island Express	10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*[illegible] p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:20 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*1:05 p m	*5:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:55 a m	*[illegible]

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via [illegible] ana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*[illegible] p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*[illegible] p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n.	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p m	*[illegible] p m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:10 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*7:40 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:15 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*[illegible]
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:37 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:40 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*[illegible] p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	‡3:15 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:45 a m	†3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:40 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible] a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:10 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†5:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock [Island & Pacific Rail]road.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 58 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:45 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*10:00 p m	*10:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'odat'n	*12:40 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of [illegible] and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	1:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:35 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:35 p m	11:50 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*3:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†4:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†9:00 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA THRU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡*10:00 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*5:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†*9:00 p m	7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Constructio[n]
OF THE
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWA[Y]

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of Octo[ber] 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Co[m]pany, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridg[ing], tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred [illegible] miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Long[view] through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Mars[hall] through Jefferson to Texarkana, 66 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Divis[ion] [ex]tending from Texarkana to the crossing of the H[ous]ton & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, [illegible] miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Divi[sion] extending from the crossing of the Houston & T[exas] Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 65 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile [sec]tions; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties [in lots of] one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridg[ing and] tieing, extends from sixty days to nine month[s].

The company reserves the right to reject any [or all] the bids and in letting the work will be the [illegible] the responsibility of parties bidding; and [will give] preference to contractors having outfits [on the] ground ready to commence work within [illegible] after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can [be seen] at the office of the company in Marshall and [Jeffer]son, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank [Coun]cil Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground [can ob]tain work up to date of general letting on [illegible] miles west of Longview.

Address until September 23, Council Bluffs, —after that date, Marshall, Texas.

G. M. DOD[GE],
Chief En[gineer].

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.

The local money market exhibits no change to-day, being well supplied with funds, as heretofore, while money is in a little better request, as noted yesterday. The inquiry is really good from the wheat growing sections that are tributary to this city, giving indications of large receipts of wheat here during the current month. The demand from all sections continues small. The city demand for cash is on the increase, and an augment in the volume of loans was quite perceptible, though not large. The signs of the times are that our banks will not be much longer burdened with unproductive capital. The whole of our surplus money will be wanted to move the crops, and the fact of corners in wheat, oats, and pork, will probably help the movement rather than retard it, as the holders of the produce will be compelled to ship it out.

Eastern exchange was less active at the medium rate quoted yesterday, at par between banks. Counter rates were quoted steady at 1-10 of 1 per cent discount on purchases, and 1-10 of of 1 per cent premium on sales.

The Union Insurance and Trust Company Bank has changed its name to that of Union Trust Company.

In reference the narrow gauge railroad railroad project mentioned in our columns this morning, we may state that Russia has adopted the narrow gauge as the standard of the Empire, after a careful investigation of its merits; and there are now 10,000 miles of the narrow gauge road in process of construction in the East Indies. This gauge is now being used in the construction of a road South from St. Louis, and one in Colorado, both of which are well under way; the latter being nearly completed.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117¾	118¼
5-20s of '62	116	116½
5-20s of '64	116	116¼
5-20s of '65	116½	116¾
5-20s of '65 January and July	115	115½
5-20s of '67 January and July	115	115½
5-20s of '68 January and July	115	115½
10-40s	112	112½
United States 5s (new issue)	113	113½
United States currency 6s	113 ex. int.	113½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 & int.	
Cook County 7s	100 & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	
Eastern exchange	1-10 dis. par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109½	@110
Gold exchange	114½	@114½
Gold and gold coupons	114¼	114½
Money on governments and gold		7 per cent.
[illegible]	103@104	
Land warrants		
160s war 1812	177	187
120s war 1812	134	143
80s war 1812	93	98
40s war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip	175	@180

Revenue stamps, 3@4 per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ¼ more than gold.

According to a report of the Census Office, the total area of the United States and Territories amounts to 3,603,844 square miles, or 1,984,467 square miles in the States, and 1,619,377 square miles in the Territories. For the whole country, the number of families is 7,578,363, with an average of 5.08 of persons to each family; and the number of dwellings is 7,042,833, with an average of 5.49 persons to each dwelling. For the States, the number of families is 7,481,607, with an average of 5.09 persons to each family; and the number of dwellings is 6,941,603, with an average of 5.49 persons to each dwelling. For the whole country, the number of persons to the square mile is 10.07; and for the States alone the number of persons to the square mile is 19.21.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of Saturday says:

The quantity sent for the week from this region was 6,277 tons by rail, and 19,917 by canal; for the week, 96,194 tons, against 153,881 tons for the corresponding week last year; decrease for the week, 57,687 tons, compared with last year.

The whole supply for the week from all the regions was 409,387 tons anthracite, and 45,648 tons bituminous, making for the week 455,062 tons against 554,138 tons last year; decrease, 99,076 tons.

The total supply of anthracite so far this year is 10,741,988 tons, against 6,369,441 tons to the same period last year; increase so far, 4,371,545 tons.

The supply of all kinds to date is 11,908,687 tons, against 7,612,965 tons last year, making the increase this year so far, 4,295,722 tons.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, Aug. 8.

CITY PROPERTY.

Carpenter st, bet Fourth and Indiana sts, e f, 30 ft to alley, dated July 8; consideration, $3,000.

West Lake st, n e corner of Oglesby st, s f, 75 ft to alley, dated June 24; consideration, $3,300.

Lot 30 in Block 4, C. H. Harrison's Addition, in s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated July 1; consideration, $750.

Lot 28 in Block 5, same, dated July 1; consideration, $750.

Ashley st, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, s f, 24 ft, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $900.

Evans st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated Aug 6; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 30 in Block 9 of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated July 26; consideration, $600.

Laflin st, bet Monroe and Adams sts, w f, 72 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $7,500.

The premises No. 614 Centre av, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,700.

Ridgeville Road, s w corner of Brigham st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $600.

Reuben st, n w corner of Julian st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, $850.

Lot 27, in Block 3, of Sutton's Addition, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,500.

Dearborn st, 20 ft n of Lake st, w f, 36 61-100x 80 ft, dated May 25; consideration, $25,000.

Lots 1 to 4, in Block 1, of s 10 of n 15 acres of e ½ s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,000.

State st, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 25x 100 ft; also, 8 acs at, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 29; consideration, $17,850.

Wabash av, 80 ft n of Adams st, e f, 20 2-12x 165 ft, dated July 29; consideration, $28,600.

Lot 48, in Rowley's n ½ Block 31, w of railroad in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $4,000.

Clark st, between Harrison and Van Buren sts, w f, 20½x100 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $14,000.

W ½ Lot 39, in Block 13, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated June 27; consideration, $700.

Lot 2 of Lots 9 to 11, in Block 39, Ogden's addition, dated Aug 8; consideration, $900.

Lincoln st, 80 ft n of Lee av, w f, 25x112½ ft, dated June 26; consideration, $850.

Lincoln st, 255 ft n of Lee av, w f, 25x116 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $900.

Lincoln st, 230 ft n of Lee av, w f, 25x116 ft, dated July 13; consideration, $900.

St. Louis st, near Clayton st, e f, 50x122½ ft, dated July 6; consideration, $1,000.

St. Louis st, 141 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 75 x122½ ft, dated July 23; consideration, $1,800.

St. Louis st, near Clayton st, e f, 75x122½ ft, dated July 22; consideration, $1,800.

E 58 ft of Lots 23 to 26, in Block 3, in Peck's, s e of s e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, s of Lake st, dated July 1; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 44, of s ½ Blocks 55 and 56 in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Aug 7; consideration, $600.

Lots 8 and 9, in Givins & Gilbert's Block 11 of Clark's s e s w ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Aug 7; consideration, $550.

Lots 71 and 72, in s ½ Blocks 55 and 56, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 3; consideration, $1,000.

Butterfield st, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Sept. 1, 1871; consideration, $3,500.

S w ¼ of n ½ Lot 122, in Bronson's addition, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $1,530.

Und ½ of 11 Lots, in e ½ Block 26, in Sec 33, 40, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $4,400.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 96 ft to alley, dated Aug 8; consideration, $4,800.

Lincoln av, s e cor of Fullerton av, entire Block (except Lot 1) also e 4-5 of Lot 1, of n ½ Sec 11, 40, 18, dated Dec 5, 1871; consideration, $21,000.

Larrabee st, near Hawthorn av, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug 2; consideration, $4,850.

[illegible] st, w of and near Ann st, s f, 37½ ft, dated Aug [illegible]; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 1 of [illegible] Block 10, Sheffield's addition, dated Aug 7; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 21 and 22, on s e corner of May and Fisk sts, dated Aug 3; consideration, $1,800.

On Private Park, bet Vincennes av and Langley av, and 194 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 28 36-100x81 ft, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $10,000.

Hinman st, 51 3-10 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x 136 6-10 ft, dated July 27; consideration, $700.

Hinman st, 26 3-10 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x 136 6-10 ft, dated July 27; consideration, $700.

Lots 7 and 8, in Block 3, of Millard & Decker's s ½ s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 73, in n ½ Block 1 of Lill & Diversey's Block 15 of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $900.

Lot 20 in resubdivision of Block 2, of Hambleton et al, s ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated July 8; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 11 and 12 in Block 11, in Pryor & Hopkins' w ½ of n w ¼ Section 3, 38, 14, dated April 18; consideration, $8,900.

Lot 8, in Johnson's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3 38, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 8 in Dunaway's Block 1, of Pryor's n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $850.

10½ acres with buildings, etc., in n e corner of w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 13, dated March 15; consideration, $12,500.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,064	4,268	2,132	2,413
Wheat, bu	19,600	35,215	22,674	44,345
Corn, bu	280,040	170,349	249,006	114,646
Oats, bu	17,600	100,029	131,700	154,446
Rye, bu	3,910	14,844	4,020	19,650
Barley, bu	400	17,530	450	1,209
Grass seed, lbs	1,225	156,565	10,514	56,130
Flax seed, lbs	....	219,800	—	....
Broom corn, lbs	3,787	30,610	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	76,420	19,830	137,755	196,439
Beef, brls	....	....	70	101
Pork, brls	316	....	90	364
Lard, lbs	57,600	10,330	43,735	255,841
Tallow, lbs	13,000	10,540	46,000	26,000
Butter, lbs	112,830	43,170	45,450	15,032
Live Hogs, No	6,965	5,683	5,978	8,481
Cattle, No	2,078	1,901	1,746	1,644
Sheep, No	1,887	1,210	....	724
Hides, lbs	101,715	110,738	89,585	48,600
Highwines, brls	241	100	212	150
Wool, lbs	58,614	43,090	79,620	36,800
Potatoes, bu	270	210	80	....
Lumber, m	3,228	3,724	1,583	2,616
Shingles, m	760	2,650	1,304	1,527
Lath, m	30	561	212	298
Salt, brls	[illegible]	9,256	1,762	[illegible]

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption, 3,344 bu wheat; 1,537 bu corn; 19,846 bu oats; 1[illegible]6 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 67 cars wheat; 567 cars and 57,000 bu corn; 47 cars oats; 15 cars rye; 6 cars barley. Total (702 cars), 353,000 bu.

The Hugh Maher trouble seems in a fair way of settlement, without loss to the holders of the receipts for grain in the Iowa Elevator. It is understood that a compromise has been effected by which the grain is to be paid for on condition of no prosecution under the Warehouse law. Whether this is right or not is another matter. There is no doubt that some of the holders of receipts were a little startled at the idea of an act which bears a not very distant resemblance to the compounding of a felony. But the arguments in the case are cogent ones, and were presented by very strong parties, some of whom are connected with the wheat corner. It is even intimated that a disreputable proposal was made, but not accepted, the terms of which were that the corn liabilities should be released and the wheat corner bursted. It is difficult to understand how an honorable man could either make or listen to such a proposal.

A careful calculation shows that the receipts out on the Iowa Elevator were not less than 165,000 bu in excess of the total storage capacity of the house, even if loaded up to the point where it would not be possible to handle the grain. This shows that the matter was something more than a mistake, as has been claimed by some parties.

However, the matter has been brought squarely before the Board of Trade in the following preamble and resolution, presented to-day by Robert Warren, and laid over until to-day for action. Judging from the applause that followed the reading, we should infer that the sentiment of the Board is largely in a majority against hushing up the matter. The submitted document read as follows:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of this State has, by enactments approved April 13 and April 25, 1871, assumed entire control of the inspection and warehousing of grain in this city, and in accordance with those acts, Commissioners have been appointed, whose duty it is to see that the laws in question are complied with in every particular; and,

WHEREAS, Since the recent burning of the Iowa Elevator, it appears from warehouse receipts issued by the proprietor of said elevator, and held by the public as well as by the open admission of said proprietor himself, that there was, at the time of the destruction of said elevator, warehouse receipts of said elevator in circulation and in the hands of innocent and confiding holders for more than one hundred thousand bushels of corn in excess of the amount actually in store in said elevator, thus indicating either a fraudulent issue of receipts or a delivery of grain without the return and cancellation of receipts, as required by the law of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board hereby calls upon the State authorities charged with the duty of enforcing the laws in this regard to at once set about a thorough investigation of the irregularities developed as herein stated, and if found guilty that the perpetrators of this great fraud be punished as the law directs, and thus give assurance to the public that the protection promised by said act will be afforded.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and that they be requested to give the subject prompt attention.

It is really necessary that some action be taken to set the matter right before the public, and we suggest that, while the Board of Warehouse Commissioners are about it, they try to ascertain if some other elevator proprietors have not been guilty in the recent past of the same act—selling the property that has been confided to their care, and using the money for their own purposes.

The Board of Trade has really a great interest at stake in the investigation, outside of the mere moral aspect of the topic. It is understood that the banks will scrutinize grain paper more closely than ever before making advances upon it; and this will touch the pockets of those who hold receipts in houses where such practices are suspected.

At present the grain warehouses of this city are operating outside the pale of the law, having refused to take out licenses as required by the act passed under the new Constitution. We have now an overwhelming argument in favor of the necessity of complying with the provisions of the Warehouse law forthwith. There is no safety to the public except in a rigid supervision, which is not possible under present circumstances, and the honest warehouse men (for there are such) would do well to comply with the law without an hour's delay, and then insist upon a thorough investigation of their affairs, so that the people may tell who can safely be trusted.

There was a good deal of excitement on 'Change to-day, and important advances in price, especially in wheat and oats, and that without any reference to corners, but chiefly upon the apparent merits of the grain. The receipts and reported shipments were again fair in the aggregate, but offerings were light all round. The sky was again lowering, and bad weather was generally expected.

With the exception of a slight softening of prices of refined sugars, there was no noticeable change in the condition of the grocery market. Trade, though not particularly brisk, is quite as active as is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and the general market exhibits a firm, healthy tone. The dry goods trade seems to be reviving, and prices of all standard fabrics, whether cotton or woollen, seem to be working firmer. Numerous buyers are in the market canvassing the situation, but as yet no very large orders are being placed. The demand is still chiefly for small parcels of a miscellaneous character to make up assortments. The butter market was in much the same condition as noted from day to day for the past fortnight or more, choice grades continuing scarce and firm, while the poorer sorts were in liberal supply and dull. In a small way choice dairy in tubs or pails sells at 22a24c. Cheese was quoted quiet and firm at 11 1-2a12c for New York, and at 9a11c for Western. The coal trade continues quiet, but prices are firm, and Anthracite will probably soon advance to $10.00. The present rates are $9.50 for Lackawanna; $9.00 for Erie, and $8.00 for Hocking. Eggs were in light supply and sold at 15a16c. No new features were noted in the fish market. Lake fish were dull and weak, while salt-water descriptions met with a fair demand and were firmly held. The dried fruit market was quiet. Green fruits were in plentiful supply and in large demand, with sales at substantially yesterday's prices. Hay was again quoted firm all around, and pressed timothy advanced $1.00 per ton, the supply falling considerably short of the demand. Hides and leather underwent no quotable change, though for the latter the market was somewhat unsettled. The oil trade was only moderately active, and quotations were only indifferently sustained, linseed, lard, and whale offering at a concession of 1a2c. Carbon was firm. Iron and steel, metals, tinners' stock, and nails ruled firm as previously quoted.

Highwines were less active, but firm at the outside quotations of yesterday. Sales were reported early of a number of brls, not stated, at 91c, and 250 brls at 90 1-2c per gallon.

Lake freights were more active, but 1-2a 3-4c lower, shippers insisting on a concession from yesterday's rates, which carriers were obliged to grant, as the supply of vessels was larger. A total of 16 charters was reported, which will carry, out 55,000 bu wheat, and 350,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8 1-2c on wheat, 8c on corn, 6 1-2c on barley, and 5 1-4c on oats to Buffalo; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Oswego; 14c on wheat and 13 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were quiet and firm. But for a comparison of prices of pork with the stocks on hand one might have thought that the market is entirely free from anything like manipulation, and jogging along quietly and steadily as is usual about the middle of the summer quarter. Mess pork was somewhat firmer than the closing quotations of yesterday, with no sign of syndicate operations, either in buying, selling, or watching. The corner would seem to have done its worst; but the short operators [illegible] of them filling in quietly, afraid of a squeeze at the close of the month. Lard was dull and unchanged. Meats stronger, under a good inquiry and light offerings. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $14 20a14 25; do for shipment, $13 50; do seller September, $13 25a13 35; do seller December nominal at $12 15a12 25; do seller the year, at $12 00a12 10. Lard—Cash, or seller July, $8.25a8.50; do seller the year, $8 15a 8.25; summer lard, $8 00a8 12 1-2. Dry salted meats, 6c for shoulders; 8c for short ribs, and 8 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1 2c for winter, and 11 1-2 a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 3 4c for shoulders; 8 3-4c for short ribs; 9 1-8a 9 1-4c for clear; 14a16c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a27.50. City tallow, 7 3-4a8c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork at $14 25; 500 brls do at $14.20; 500 brls do at $14 12 1-2; 500 brls do, seller September, at $13.12 1-2; 100 tcs summer lard at 8c; 60,000 lbs shoulders (light) at 6c.

Flour was very quiet; but holders were firm, and many of them were inclined to advance quotations in sympathy with wheat. Buyers were few. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 200 brls at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 60 brls spring superfines at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4 37 1-2. Total, 660 brls. Bran was dull, and almost unsalable. The only transaction reported was of 10 tons at $13.00 on track.

Wheat was excited, and moderately active, being "ever so much" higher, though how much higher on the general average can scarcely be expressed in figures. The opening wedge was in the option for seller September, which advanced from 1a3 1-2c on the highest quotations of yesterday, and was in active demand till a little past 12 o'clock, after which not much was done. This rise was due to the presence of numerous buying orders, both from city and country, which were drawn out by a continued advancing tendency in other markets, which made many believe that wheat is worth more than it has sold for recently. On this month's options the market was even stronger, being 4a5c higher, but stagnant; as the Syndicate refused to settle at any price, though often importuned thereto, leaving the shorts to fill up from the meagre offerings of cash wheat which they had to buy in competition with the Syndicate aforesaid. The longs are certainly carrying the market with a confident hand, and more than one poor fellow was heard to swear to-day, as if he thought their tender mercies to be cruel. Seller September opened at $1.20 1-2, advanced to $1.23 1-4, fell back to $1.21 3-4, advanced to $1.22 1-2, declined to $1.21, and closed at 1.21 1-4. Seller the month sold at $1.45 1-2a 1.49 3-4, closing at $1.47 1-2. Seller the year sold at $1.16a1.19, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.49; 10,000 bu do at $1.48 1-2; 25,000 bu do at $1.48 1-4; 3,600 bu do at $1.48; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.30; 2,000 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.02; 400 bu by sample at $1.52; 400 bu new rejected red winter at $1.15. Total, 67,600 bu.

Corn was ½a1c higher, in sympathy with wheat, but less active; partially because shippers did not care to follow the market upward, and partly because the attention of very many parties who usually operate in corn, was distracted by the excitements in wheat and oats, after the regular session had fairly opened, though the market was active early. There is some expectation that the receipts of corn will fall off materially, as the high prices of wheat for this month furnish a powerful stimulus to put forth every energy in the shipment of wheat to the exclusion of all their grain. Hence, several short operators bought freely this morning, but the demand was soon filled. Seller September opened at 42½c, advanced to 44c, and declined to 43½a43¾c at the close. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 42½a43¼c, closing at 42½a43c. Rejected was again in active shipping demand, and relatively strong. Cash sales were reported of 12,200 bu No 2 at 43½c; 127,000 bu do at 43½c; 20,600 bu do at 43¾c; 45,000 bu do at 43⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 43c; 120,000 bu do at 43c; 29,000 bu do at 42½c; 5,600 bu do at 44c afloat; 5,600 bu yellow at 44½c afloat; 5,600 bu do at 43½c afloat; 4,400 bu yellow at 43½c; 2,800 bu rejected at 39½c; 30,000 bu do at 39c; 1,200 bu no grade at 32c. Total, 418,400 bu.

Oats were active on options, and excited, averaging 2a3c higher. The market was very strong early, owing to the presence on the floor of a great many orders to buy—most of them from the country. This caused a rapid advance, but the orders were filled long before the close of 'Change, and the market then fell off. The situation was indicated in our columns this morning. The market has been very largely oversold for August, in the confident expectation of a large crop. The crop is there, but not here; and the indications now are that the farmers will stack their oats and forward all the wheat they can this month. Seller August opened at 30c, advanced to 33 1-4c, and declined to 29 1-2c at the close. Seller September sold at 27a28 1-2c, closing at 27½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu at 32c; 10,000 bu at 31 3-4c; 12,000 bu at 31 1-4c; 10,000 bu at 30c; 2,400 bu rejected at 22 1-2c. Total, 26,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and again easier, being in very limited demand, owing to the fact that several distilleries have suspended operations. Seller September sold sparingly at 56c. Rejected was nominal at 50c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 58 1-2c; and 1,200 bu do at 58c.

Barley was quiet, but firm, at about to advance on yesterday's quotations. Seller September (new) sold at 57 1-4c, and closed at 57c bid, with 57 1-2c asked. Old No. 2 was quoted at 53a55c, and No. 3 at 43a44c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu new, by sample, at 67c; 400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 51c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total 1,600 bu.

Seal, Williams & Houston, of Philadelphia, speak of the wool market as follows:

Wool values have gradually settled since our last report. The sales have been of the most meagre character, and there is no vestige of spirit in the market, which is marked by an absence of all speculative feeling. What little wool has been sold has passed directly into consumption, having been bought by manufacturers hard pressed for stock, who were obliged to face the alternative of coming into the wool market or stopping their machinery. The majority of our large manufacturing concerns are stocked up until September or October, and seem determined to hold aloof until the above named alternative shall unavoidably present itself, and in the meantime the market must suffer from stagnation which is the necessary result of such a course on the part of consumers. At the close a better feeling prevails, and there is more inquiry without any enhancement of rates.

As to the future of prices, we have only to reiterate what we said in our circular of July 1, namely: That we believe medium wools will be fairly maintained, while fine grades, for reasons then pointed out—must in all probability yield to the pressure of foreign competition, and reach a decidedly lower range before Oct 1. The receipt of continued favorable advices from abroad seems to produce but little effect upon the home market, and the decline has been without interruption. The movement of the clip East has been the principal business of the past month, and the arrivals at Philadelphia have been large, being over 30,000 bales for July, against 16,868 bales for June—the bulk of the stock having been consigned for sale for Western account. An easy money market has further stimulated this movement, and consignees [illegible] causing a drain of currency to the interior, which will tend to harden our money market, though as yet its effect is imperceptible.

From partial statistics which we have been able to gather, we estimate the clip of the country for this year at 145,000,000 lbs, though our data are necessarily so incomplete and unsatisfactory as to render any statement at this time somewhat unreliable.

From this it would appear that the prophesies of an increase in the production of 1872 over that of 1871, are without foundation in fact.

The condition of the wool, which has come forward compares unfavorably with that of last season, and the average shrinkage will be decidedly heavier.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were rather quiet, but grain was firm. Provisions dull. The following sales were made on the call: 15,000 bu wheat seller August at $1 48 1-2; 25,000 bu seller September at $1 23, 25,000 bu do at $1 23 1-8, 5,000 bu do at $1.23 1-4; 15,000 seller the year at $1.17, 10,000 bu do at $1.16 1-2, 20,000 bu do at $1.16; 5,000 bu corn at 42 7-8c; 25,000 bu do seller September at 43 3-8c; 30,000 bu oats at 30c; 5,000 bu seller August at 29 3-4c, 15,000 bu do at 29 1-2c; 50,000 bu seller September at 26 7-8c; 10,000 bu sel or last half of August at 29 1-2c, 5,000 bu at 29 3-8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	$14 00	$14 25
Mess pork, seller September	13.30	13.40
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	11.75	12.12½
Lard, cash	....	....
Lard, seller December	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.48	1.50
Wheat, seller August	1.48	1.48½
Wheat, seller September	1.23½	1.23¾
Wheat, seller the year	....	1.16
Corn, cash or seller August	42½	43
Corn, seller September	....	43½
Oats, cash	....	30
Oats, seller August	....	29½
Oats, seller September	26½	26¾
Oats, seller the year	....	26½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.

BUTTER—There is a continued scarcity of choice dairy butter, and the little arriving from day to day is quickly disposed of, and at good prices, 20@23c being freely paid. Low grades are in ample supply, and, with only a light demand to meet, sales are slow at the quotations: Strictly choice dairy at 20@23c; fair to good grades at 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@13c.

BAGGING—Prices remain firm for cotton seamless goods, the demand for which is active. Other goods in the list may be quoted steady. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 36½c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; woolsacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand for building materials continues uninterruptedly active, and prices remain firm for everything in the list. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3 25@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3 25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Akron cement, $1.90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90c @$1.25; lime, brls, $1 25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair, per bu 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, per brl $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	15.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.00
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
[illegible]	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	26.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—Values were unchanged, the following being the prices current: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; $75.00@120 per ton; hurl, $40.00@60 per ton; and brush, $100.00@ 120.00.

BEANS—Are in steady moderate request, and are firmly held at the quotations: $2 25@2.50 for fair to choice medium; and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was reported fairly active for the season, and the market was firm at the advance recently established. Prime New York factory is in light stock, but otherwise the market is well supplied. We quote: New York factory, 11½@12c; Ohio factory, 9@11c; Western factory, 9@11c.

COAL—Anthracite coal is being held with great firmness, and an effort is now being made to advance the price of Lackawanna to $10.00. Soft coals remain quiet and steady. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9 50; Lackawanna, $9 50; Erie, $9 50; Brier Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9 00; Cannel, $8 50; Indiana block, $6 00; Hocking Valley, $8 00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington $6 50.

COOPERAGE—Only a light business is doing in this market, and prices are little more than nominal. The following quotations are furnished: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00 @2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and heading, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@8c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 ₱ m.

EGGS—The offerings were not very liberal, and fresh lots found ready buyers at 15@16c.

FISH—There was no change in the condition of this market. The demand for saltwater descriptions was fair, but in lake fish there was little or nothing doing. Prices range as follows: No 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@ 7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business was only fair to-day, the demand being chiefly in the shape of small orders to meet the current wants of the country trade. Prices were without material change. Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 12@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@10c; French do 17@18c; raisins, $4.00@4.75; blackberries, 13@14c; raspberries, 33@35c; pitted cherries, 25@30c; Alden apples, pared, 20@22c; peaches, halves, 14@16c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 8@9c; apples, [illegible]

[illegible] Southern, [illegible]; do, Western, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible].

GREEN FRUITS—The market was liberally supplied with fruits of all descriptions, and under a somewhat active demand former prices were well sustained. We note the following sales to-day: Apples—100 brls poor at $1.00@1.50; 25 good cooking at $2.00; 25 choice eating at $2.50@2.75. Peaches—300 boxes small and poor at 25@40c; 100 at 50c; 1 [illegible] at 60c; 60 good at 80c; 175 good old Mixon at 60c; 200 choice do 65c; 300 good to choice Crawfords at 75@90c; 100 baskets small at 40c; 200 good at 50@60c; 50 choice Crawfords at 65@75c. Pears—30 boxes choice Bartletts at $1.00; 20 green at 75@90c. Grapes—25 cases Concords (25 lbs paper boxes) at $2.50; 20 baskets at $1.00; 20 cases at 12c per lb; 1,500 lbs at 10c.

GROCERIES—There was a slightly easier feeling in refined sugars, and in patent cut loaf, and in powdered and crushed an ⅛c decline is noted. With this exception the market seemed firm. Trade was reported better than on the preceding days of the week, and a good feeling prevailed. We now quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23@23½c; prime do, 22½@23c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20@ 21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@ 16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11½@ 11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 11@11c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@ 11½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½ 9½c; fair do, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 75@78c; good sugar-house syrup, 60@70c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@ 1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½ @6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@5½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common 5@5½c.

HAY—The continued scarcity of prime timothy hay has resulted in a further sharp advance in pressed descriptions, $17.00@19.00 for beater pressed, and $15.00@15.50 for loose pressed, being the prices current to-day. There was a good demand for shipment South, and a moderate local inquiry at the annexed quotations: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@19.00; do, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@ 11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@ 16.00; prairie loose, $8.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this department of trade there were no new developments. The demand and supply keep pretty evenly balanced and prices rule steady and uniform. We make no change in our list, as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do, heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Nothing new was noted in the market. A steadily fair business is doing at the prices given below:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 6 9-10	rates
Light band	5 8-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 6 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	5½ @ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	10½ @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—Prices were unsettled both for imported and domestic stock, and for the present the quoted prices are little better than nominal.

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Lime city, ₱ lb	40@	43
Kip ₱ lb	80@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	25
Collar, ₱ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	34
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@	1.45
Kip No. 1, medium	70@	1.00
Kip No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	63.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.31
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.40

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A good trade was doing in this market and the firmness noticeable for some time past is still prevalent. We [illegible]:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $17.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 48c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 25 net.

NAVAL STORES—A light inquiry existed at the annexed quotations:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 19@	21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	15½@	18
Hemp sash-cord, ₱ lb	21@	24
Marline, ₱ lb	21@	25
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@	19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@	6.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50@	7.37½
Tar, ₱ brl	6.00@	8.50

NAILS—Remain firm, under a continued active demand, at the following quotations: 10d to 60d, ₱ keg, $6 00; 8d do, $6 25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $6.25; 12½c discount ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Carbon was in fair request, and was firmer. Linseed remains weak, the quoted prices being freely shaded all around. There is a temporary scarcity of turpentine, which has caused a slight advance in price, but the advance is not likely to be sustained. Other oils rule quiet and steady. We quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 1.15c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 91c; do boiled, 96c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, $1.00@1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil 90c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade is only fair, and prices remain steady, as previously quoted:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	11.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven Red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—Met with a good demand, and under an inadequate supply better prices prevailed, old live chickens selling at $4.00@4.75, and spring do at $2.00@3.50.

POTATOES—The market was liberally supplied, but, with an active demand to meet sellers, managed to sustain prices. New sold readily at 80@90c ₱ bu, or at $2.00@2.50 ₱ brl.

SEEDS—Prices remained unchanged, as follows: Timothy, at $2 80@2 90 for good; $2 95@ 3 00 for prime; seller August, $3.30; clover, $5 75 @5 80.

SALT—Only a moderate demand existed at the annexed prices: Saginaw, fine, $2 00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00, $2.00; coarse salt, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4 50.

TEAS—Remain firm at quotations, which are as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.23; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Under this head no new features were developed. A fair demand exists at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@ 70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—Is firm at the following prices: Beech, $10.00; maple $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Trading in this staple was again of a liberal character, and the tone of the market was firm. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

Tub, choice, extra	68 @70c
Tub, common	60 @65c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55 @58c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @45c
Fleece, X good condition, light	50 @54c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40 @45c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	53 @55c
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	50 @55c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	40 @45c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	34 @37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @42c
Super, pulled	52 @55c
Extra, pulled	50 @55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,745	6,799	433
Tuesday	3,178	6,728	1,139
Wednesday	2,078	6,265	1,057
Thursday	2,168	6,844	1,239
Total	11,169	26,636	3,868
Same time last week	12,781	38,634	2,307
Week before last	11,791	37,265	1,838

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,020	8,259	....
Tuesday	762	8,210	....
Wednesday	1,746	5,975	....
Total	4,528	22,444	....

CATTLE—The volume of business transacted to-day exhibited a respectable increase on that of yesterday or Tuesday, local as well as outside buyers taking hold with more apparent confidence, but the increased activity did not result in any appreciable advance, the day's business being transacted at substantially yesterday's prices. Fat, smooth lots were most frequently inquired for, and as the supply of such was small, sales were quick at full rates, or at $5.75@6.00 for well-fatted steers of from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs, and at $6 25 @6.50 for the same qualities, averaging from 1,250 to 1,400 lbs. There were no extra beeves on sale, therefore it is impossible to say just how much such would command, but judging from the temper of buyers as manifested in their bids for choice droves offered, $6.75@7.00 would not have been considered extravagant prices. The demand for choice cattle may be expected to continue steadily good, and there is no well grounded reason for supposing that the receipts, for the next six months, can be increased to the extent that values will suffer any material depreciation. Common and medium grades may be expected to rule low, as they come in direct competition with Texas and Cherokee cattle, the supply of which bids fair to continue liberal. Stockers are in good demand and the low desirable [illegible] from [illegible] at fair prices, common thin roughish [illegible] at $3 [illegible] and medium to prime at $4 [illegible] demand of Texas cattle were [illegible] principally at $2 [illegible] for through droves, and at $3.50@3.60 for Northern wintered. Cows sold [illegible] from $2.75 for coarse heavy, to $4 00 for choice light. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.80 @ 7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 years to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00 @ 6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.65 @ 5.90
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @ 5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @ 4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00 @ 2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.75 @ 3.25
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.50 @ 3.60

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	choice cows	985	$4.75
20	common cows	921	3.65
22	common cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	choice steers	1,400	6.40
38	thinnish steers	1,000	4.85
18	thinnish steers	1,129	5.00
12	calves	200	4.75
17	calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	stockers	[illegible]	4.10
12	calves	176	6.00
73	good steers	1,273	5.85
14	choice cows	1,093	4.50
24	choice steers	1,281	6.00
68	medium steers	1,212	5.65
14	butchers' steers	1,066	4.75
32	choice steers	1,295	6.00
21	Texas cattle	867	3.30
42	Texas cattle	919	3.30
40	Texas cattle	990	3.75
12	calves	200	5.25
13	butchers' cattle	1,110	4.90
16	medium steers	1,173	5.30
68	medium steers	1,200	5.65
24	choice steers	1,275	6.00
16	thin steers	1,180	5.10
17	fleshy steers	1,090	5.00
17	rough steers	1,307	5.37½
21	butchers' stock	1,050	4.95
20	Texans	977	3.15
18	stock steers	1,080	4.50
40	butchers' stock	1,024	4.70
67	good steers	1,261	5.85
17	medium steers	1,149	5.62½
110	choice steers	1,134	6.00
35	rough steers	1,170	4.75
20	rough steers	1,112	4.90
32	choice steers	1,290	6.10
18	cows	982	2.50
24	cows	926	3.55
23	Texans	900	3.45
36	cows	941	2.50
32	stockers	1,060	4.00
32	choice steers	1,488	6.35
17	stockers	909	4.25
61	Texans	861	3.12½

HOGS—There was less animation in the hog trade to-day. There was about the usual attendance of buyers, but the less favorable tone of advices from the East tended to check the demand and sales dragged more or less throughout. There was, however, no material "softening" of prices, holders insisting upon yesterday's rates, and buyers generally acceding to their demand. The extreme range of prices was $4.40@4.87½, though most of the transfers were at $4 60@4.75. About everything sold and the market closed steady at $4 40@4 60 for common or coarse heavy; at $4 60@4 70 for medium, and at $4 75@4.80 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
28	203	$4.75	105	224	$4.75	127	220	$4.60
88	224	4.50	66	180	4.77½	50	179	4.60
49	247	4.65	47	216	4.75	53	229	4.75
22	278	4.75	92	230	4.75	58	160	4.70
50	236	4.65	57	183	4.75	63	200	4.67½
30	331	4.10	49	218	4.75	71	188	4.87½
56	181	4.75	34	229	4.75	23	229	4.80
40	186	4.70	43	213	4.60	116	186	4.75
43	247	4.80	72	195	4.80	30	213	4.75
58	218	4.80	25	211	4.80	33	202	4.75
50	201	4.55	58	238	4.80	45	227	4.80
50	216	4.70	20	226	4.75	47	200	4.75
68	289	4.67½	32	216	4.75	47	261	4.60
110	247	4.60	181	201	4.80	105	237	4.80
101	208	4.87½	58	219	4.75	50	220	4.60
114	264	4.70						

SHEEP—There was but slight change in the general features of the sheep market. The demand continues local in its character, and, as the receipts are increasing, prices seem to be still tending downward. The feeling was weak to-day at $2 50@3 50 for inferior to common; at $3.75@ 4 25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug 8.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,228	1,583
Shingles, m	760	1,304
Lath, pieces, m	30	212

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,724	2,616
Shingles, m	2,650	1,527
Lath, pieces, m	561	242

CARGOES—There were more interior buyers in attendance on the market to-day, and the offerings were also more liberal. For really desirable cargoes the demand was good, and all such found ready sale at full prices. Joist and scantling sold at $12 37½@12 50, and [illegible] boards at [illegible]. Shingles and lath unchanged. The market closed quiet with a few cargoes unsold.

Following are the prices current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$3.25
Ludington, ₱ m	3.00
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.25
White Lake, ₱ m	2.50@ 2.62½
Grand River, ₱ m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₱ cord	3.25@ 3.50
Railroad ties	.18c
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood ₱ cord	3.25@ 3.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .05c
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.18c
Ahnepee—shingles	.25c
Menominee	3.25
Oconto	4.00@ 4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	12.00@13.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	12.00@12.75
Shingles	2.75@ 2.90
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr R. B. King, from Muskegon, 83 m ft lumber on contract at $30.00 for uppers; $24.00 for selects, and $13.00 for common. Muskegon inspection. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo bark Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 61,422 ft strips, 29,413 ft boards, 140 m ft 2 inch, 68 m ft short at $2.00. Mill tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Levi Grant, from Manistee, 176 m ft $13.00 for 2x12, 20 ft, $12.50 for 3x12, 18 ft, $12.37½ for 2-inch joist and scantling. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Forest, from Manistee, 75 m ft 2-inch joist at $20.00, 90 m ft 2-inch at $12.37½, 15 m ft 3x12, 16 ft at $13.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Hayden, from Muskegon, 112 m ft largely Norway at $12.50 for inch, and $15.00 for 2-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Joseph Dresden, from Centreville, 90 m ft at $19.00 for 3x12, 20 ft and over, and $15.00 for small lumber. Sold by Irish & Bullen.

Cargo schr White Oak, from Manistee, 155 m ft joist and scantling at $12.37½. Sold by John M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Persia, from White Lake, 90 m ft mill-run boards and strips at $13.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 135 m ft boards at $20.00. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Clipper City, from Muskegon, 119 m ft inch at $19.50, 28,240 lath at $2.75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

In the yards trade was of a satisfactory character, there being a good city and country demand, and the annexed quotations were well maintained:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@31.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@18.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 2[illegible] feet	16.00@28.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	18.00@20.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Following are the prices now current:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

CLEARED..........Aug. 8.

Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 35,000 bu oats.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 80 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Canisteo, Buffalo, 18,300 bu wheat, 600 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Anna Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Schr Adirondac, Buffalo, 18,641 bu corn.
Schr H. G. Cleveland, Port Colborne, 17,676 bu corn.
Schr J. M. Wesley, Buffalo, 22,856 bu corn.
Schr F. W. Gifford, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Evaline, Buffalo, 15,149 bu corn.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, 13,462 bu corn.
Schr W. F. Allen, Port Colborne, 14,945 bu corn.
Schr J. C. King, Buffalo, 32,500 bu corn.
Schr Golden West, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Brig W. M. Standart, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 300 bu oats.
Schr Tri Color, Holland, 300 bu corn, 100 dry hides, 75 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Prince Alfred, Port Colborne, 19,389 bu wheat.

ARRIVED..........Aug. 8.

Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 25 pkgs fish, 16 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Canisteo, Milwaukee, 600 brls flour.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 550 bars railroad iron, 10 tons pig iron, 245 pkgs fish.
Prop Phil. Sheridan, Bay City, 4,000 brls salt.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 100 tons pig iron, 1,300 m shingles.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Frank W. Gifford, Milwaukee, light.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 270 m lumber, [illegible] lumber, 3 bale hand, 1 brl flour, and sundries.
Prop Missouri, Buffalo, [illegible] brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Eliza Ellenwood, White Lake, 165 m lumber.
Schr O. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Schr G. J. Whiting, Oswego, 475 tons coal.
Schr G. J. Whiting, Alpena, 144 m lumber.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 216 tons iron ore.
Scow L. H. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Barge O. P. Allen, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Barge Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centerville, 120 cds wood.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Welland, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 155 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Tri Color, Holland, 22 m staves.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Little Sturgeon Bay, 130 m lumber.
Schr Italica, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 120 m lumber.
Schr A. Frederich, Holland, 44 cds wood.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 115 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Lookout, Sturgeon Bay, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr M. Dale, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr North Star, Grosse Point, 5 yards gravel.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr J. H. Stephens, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Scow Bates, St. Joseph, 60 cords wood.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, 135 m lumber.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs L. C. Woodruff, Owasco, Annie Sherwood, props Mayflower, P. Sheridan and W. T. Graves, corn at 8c; schr J. S. Richards, wheat at 8½c; prop Roanoke and barge G. D. Russell, corn at 8c. To Collingwood—Schr F. B. [illegible] A. O. Hanson, wheat at 7½c; schr Grace Greenwood, corn at 7c. To Sarnia—Prop City of Detroit, barge Guiding Star, corn on p t. To Kingston—Schr Dashing Wave, corn at 14c. To Oswego—Schr Hubbard, corn at 14.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—Grain freights are nominally ½c higher, but inactive, owing to the scarcity of vessels, while the demand from shippers is next to nothing. Rates are quoted at 8½c for corn, and 9c for wheat to Buffalo, and 14c to Oswego.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Rates are strong and advancing, vessels having been scarce for several days. Charters reported as follows: Schr Oneida, ry iron to Mooretown at $1.00 per ton free; schr Preble, stone to Cleveland $3.00 per ton, free; schr Idaho coal to Chicago at $1.37½ per ton, free; schrs Northwest and St. Lawrence, coal to Chicago on special contract. These vessels were offered $1.40 per ton to Chicago, which they refused.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 6.—DOWN—Schr Tom Martin, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat; schr Marysburg, Cleveland to Toledo, coal; schr Mary Taylor, Cleveland to Cobourg, coal; schr New Dominion, of Toronto, Big Creek to Kingston, [illegible]; schr Agnes Hope, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr S. D. Hungerford, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr D. Casey, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr Price of America, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Light Guard, Sheboygan to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Miami Belle, Toledo to Oswego, corn and wheat; schr Olive Branch, Port Huron, lumber; prop Dalhousie, Toledo to Montreal, corn.

UP—Props Europe, Granite Star, Georgia steam barge Mary Pringle; schrs Agnes, New Dominion, Ariadne; prop City of Montreal, Montreal to Chatham, general cargo; prop Bristol, Hamilton to Toledo, light; barge Lester, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; barge Crocker, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; barge Albany, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; steam barge Belle P. Cross, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; schr Jane McLeod, Toronto to Cleveland, light; schr Jane, San Jacinto, Port Colborne to Dunkirk City, light; schr Dewolf, Port Colborne to Buffalo.

WIND—Southwest.

Commerce of Chicago for the Month of July.

ARRIVALS COASTWISE.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
Steamers	77	43,792	2,072
Propellers	216	141,042	4,118
Barks	62	32,170	568
Brigs	23	5,030	188
Schooners	1,531	237,139	9,804
Barges	97	2,544	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	476,177	17,171
American vessels from foreign ports	5	1,517	44
Foreign vessels arrived from foreign ports	25	6,995	331

CLEARANCES COASTWISE.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
Steamers	77	43,683	2,050
Propellers	224	147,491	4,198
Barks	66	20,673	525
Brigs	23	5,437	198
Schooners	1,505	228,860	9,880
Barges	96	25,152	410
	1,981	471,306	17,261
Foreign vessels cleared for foreign ports	23	6,148	295
American vessels cleared for foreign ports	37	9,221	287

Commerce of Milwaukee.

The following is an exhibit of the commerce of Milwaukee for the month of July:

ARRIVALS.

Class.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Steamers	53	31,613	1,325
Propellers	223	132,107	5,301
Barks	11	4,574	109
Brigs	2	584	19
Schooners	348	44,657	1,823
Scows	81	6,062	354
Barges	9	3,574	57
Total	727	223,171	8,977

DEPARTURES.

Class.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Steamers	53	31,613	1,325
Propellers	229	197,355	5,459
Barks	13	5,237	127
Brigs	2	564	19
Schooners	320	40,819	1,738
Scows	77	6,545	363
Barges	5	2,037	32
Total	699	279,190	9,057

STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Statements of vessels which entered and cleared in the district of Milwaukee from foreign countries during the month of July, 1872:

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
American vessels entered	3	840	25
American vessels cleared	9	2,354	77
Foreign vessels entered	5	1,328	54
Foreign vessels cleared	3	875	40

Lake Matters in Brief.

INJURED.—At Escanaba a few days since a sailor named Lyman Bowers was severely injured while loading ore on the schooner David Stewart. He received several ugly cuts about the head and face, and some severe bruises about the body.

SHIP BUILDING.—Notwithstanding the fact that last season was one of the best for shipbuilding, and that branch of business was engaged in very extensively, the supply of vessels is still far less than the demand, and it is expected by contractors and builders that next winter will see more shipbuilding under way than has ever been seen on the lakes. Even now, master builders, ship carpenters and laborers are being engaged in expectation of the demand for workmen of that kind.—*Bay City Journal.*

THE RICHMOND WRECK ARRIVED.—The wrecking steamer Magnet, with the hull of the Dean Richmond in tow, reached here this morning *en route* to Buffalo. The fire did great damage to hull and machinery, and what remains is worth little beyond the expense of its recovery and getting into port. The Richmond came out originally in 1864, and at the time of her loss her estimated value was $75,000. She is scarcely worth a rebuild, unless for a large barge.—*Detroit Tribune, August 7.*

GRAIN FLEET ARRIVING.—A number of grain vessels overdue from Chicago, and a few of them from eight to nine days on the passage, passed here yesterday, *en route* to Eastern ports. The past three weeks has been without a precedent for many years, the weather during that time being attended by fogs, with winds light and variable.—*Detroit Post, Aug. 7.*

RETURNED.—The United States steamer Michigan, Commander Brown, arrived here this morning from the west. During her absence she has visited the principal points on Lakes Superior and Huron, and is now on her return eastward. She has been 28 years in active service, and continues to present as attractive appearance as ever.—*Detroit Post, Aug. 7.*

GOT OFF.—The scow Asa Childs, which grounded in the river below this port, as already reported, has been got off. Aside from a few hours' detention, she has suffered no damage whatever.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Divorce—Attempted Suicide—Remarriage

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 7.

About fifteen months ago, a man named William Parmenton, living in Illinois, was, for some cause, divorced from his wife. They had three children, and he took them, and went to Chicago. She followed him there, and, for several months, worked as a servant in a family within a block of where he boarded. The wife claimed that she had been slandered and wronged, and entertained nothing but love and respect for husband and children. She saw them often, and several times attempted to persuade the husband to live with her again. Not having yet ascertained that the reports which drove him to the step were false, he refused to do so, but still allowed her to visit the children.

The big fire last fall drove both away. Parmenton came to Detroit, engaged a house on Chene street, and has been working at dock-building and ship carpentering, and similar work, ever since. The oldest child is a girl of 14, and she has acted as his housekeeper. The youngest is 4, a little bright-eyed boy. The divorced wife went to Milwaukee, and was not heard of until a month ago, when she came to Detroit and engaged as a servant in a family on Larned street east. She has visited the children several times, and also besought the husband to take her back, but he did not do it until yesterday, and might not then but for circumstances. He had the little boy with him down by the river, a little below the Excelsior Boat Club House, where he was making some repairs to a boat. The woman came down there about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. She had been discharged from her place and was feeling badly. She once more entreated him to take her back but he refused. The boy was playing on the dock, and the woman dived out that way. Parmenton was busy with his work, when he heard a scream and a splash, and saw both mother and son in the water. Although he ran and plunged in, it is doubtful whether he would have saved them had not other help been at hand. Ass[illegible] was, both were taken out unconscious, and the boy did not revive for some time. Parmenton thought he saw in the action a sincere love, which could never betray a husband's confidence, and, after consulting some of his friends, he agreed to take her back. Soon after dinner a clergyman was called to the cottage, and the divorced wife was made for the second time the bride of the same man.

A SARATOGA SENSATION.

A Forced Marriage—Bigamy in High Life—A Weak Mother and a Foolish Girl.

Saratoga, which, with all its flirtations and allurements, is usually free from scandal, has at last a genuine sensation, and a very decided one it is, too. It is nothing less than a case of bigamy in high life—the forced marriage of a weak young girl already in the toils of wedlock, to a man she despised, but who filled the eye of a manœuvering mother. The *Saratogian* tells the story as follows:

It seems that a respectable and well to-do young grocer of Philadelphia named Tumbleston, became enamored of a young lady belonging to a wealthy and aristocratic family named Levy. "Mamie," as she was called, returned the affection of Tumbleston. They both attended the same church, and were, we believe, members of the same Sabbath school; but the high-toned mother of "Mamie," a widow lady, finding that her daughter was deeply in love with Mr. T., the dealer in coffee and sugar sought at once to break up the match. She hustled her daughter off to Georgia, where she was brought into contact with a haughty young Southerner, who, the mother thought, was just fitted to be her son-in-law. But Mamie longed for her groceryman, to whom her troth had been plighted. She endured the young Georgian —she didn't love him. The momma managed to throw the two young people together on every possible occasion, and employed all a mother's wiles to fan the flame of love in her daughter's breast. It was of no use, and one morning the match-makers awoke to find the young lady missing. She had fled, no one knew whither. Search was made, but without avail, till at last it was learned that Miss Levy had reached the Quaker City. It seems that she had returned to her lover's arms, told him just how things stood, and the two had quietly gone over to Camden and been made one flesh. Without consummating fully the marital pledges which made them husband and wife, except to secure the documents which made that marriage legal, they separated, returning to their individual homes. This was on the first of July, and scarcely had they got back to Philadelphia when the mother arrived. But it was too late. Her child was married, and the son of Georgia was discomfited. What next? A trip to Saratoga was proposed, and the young Georgian secretly telegraphed to "come on." Arriving here, they put up at one of the principal hotels, and in due time the Southern lover came and registered at the same hotel. Mamie, he knew, had been formerly married to Tumbleston, and he ought to have given up the game. He didn't, however. He only made new combinations. He was bound to beat the Philadelphia grocer, any way. The way he sought to do it was this: He told the mother that, inasmuch as "Mamie" and Tumbleston had not dwelt together at all as husband and wife, that it was nothing but a paper marriage, and not binding. The weak and wicked mother fell into the trap, and "Mamie" was badgered, and cajoled, and deceived, till at last she yielded. Rev. J. M. King was sent for, and Mamie and her Georgia lover were formally married, and thus made parties, the one to a felony, and the other to the crime of bigamy. Of course the antecedents in the case were kept concealed from the officiating clergyman. About this time Tumbleston, suspecting something wrong, came on from Philadelphia, and was confronted with the facts stated above. His legal wife had committed bigamy by marrying is Georgia rival. A legal examination followed before one of our Justices, and the fact was elicited that both the mother and the Georgia man knew of Miss Levy's marriage to Tumbleston. This was enough to make the act criminal. All the parties left town at once, and legal proceedings have been commenced in the case. The name of the Georgia gentleman who feloniously married the wife of William H. Tumbleston is John E. Hullingsworth. He belongs in Macon, Georgia.

The Abducted Child of Quincy, Ills.

Near Newcastle, Del., (July 30), Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

About fourteen months ago, a little boy of Quincy, Ills., disappeared, and, from the circumstances, it was believed by his parents the child had been stolen. The father advertised his child in the papers, and has spent his last dollar travelling all over the country; but all attempts proved fruitless until about a year ago, when an Italian with a little boy came to the residence of one of our highly respected citizens, near Newcastle, Del., B. F. Holcomb, Esq. In a few days Mr. Holcomb read an advertisement describing the lost child, which agreed with the appearance of the boy accompanying the Italian. Mr. Holcomb at once started out in pursuit, but was unable to trace them, and could hear nothing of them until Thursday of last week, when the same man and child came to his residence begging. Mr. H. at the time was lying down, but Mrs. H. at once recognized the child, and said at once to a friend, "That is the lost child; go tell Mr. Holcomb." The man at once took up the boy and made tracks, and it was with difficulty that Mr. H. could overtake him, but finally succeeded, and demanded the child, but the Italian stoutly refused to give him up, saying that he was his child; but Mr. H. put them in his carriage and sent them into Newcastle, and delivered them up to Sheriff Armstrong, who at once telegraphed to the gentleman in Quincy, Ill., who replied that he had spent his all in searching for him, but would be on as soon as possible. The Sheriff, at the suggestion of many of the citizens, telegraphed for him to come on and his expenses would be paid here and back. The Sheriff received a reply that he would leave home on Monday evening, and would get here as soon as possible. Being in Newcastle this morning I visited the Sheriff and took a look at the little fellow, who is a bright, blue-eyed little fellow about six years of age, through the kindness of the sheriff's family, he seems to be quite at home. He is to young to give any account of himself. If he should prove to be the lost or stolen child I know of no greater punishment for the Italian than to hand him over to the ladies of Newcastle, for, if we can judge from what they say, the old fellow would have a hard road to travel.

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Friday Morning, August 9, 1872.

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GRANTISM.

The term "Grantism" has acquired a definite meaning in this campaign. It is the legitimate successor of "Johnsonism," and arises out of similar abuses, though it is sustained mainly by a different set of voters. It includes a great variety of elements, all of which converge towards one point and end in one object, viz.: Making the President's will superior to the judgment of all statesmen and party leaders, and superior to the law and the Constitution. Obviously, nothing can be more hostile to all true Republicanism than Grantism, if it bears this definition. In fact, it is simple absolutism, and, if not crushed out by adverse majorities at the polls, would bring the whole country at the feet of this one man, who is in so few things a great or even a capable man. Yet it is simply astounding to see thousands of self-styled Republicans sustaining every blunder, and brazenly denying every act of turpitude, that can be nailed to the door of Grant or charged to the account of office-holders for whom he is responsible. The evasive style in which these worshipers of Grant defend him shows that no argument penetrates their understandings. They may be capable of reasoning on other points, but on this they do not pretend to be. Expose, specifically, the illegal acts, frauds, or blunders of each Department; the payment by Boutwell of $1,900,000 more than an act of Congress authorized, to the Syndicate; the payment by Boutwell of $75,000 without any authority by Congress for "Rebel archives" to use for campaign purposes; the payment by Boutwell of $230,000 in one year to run a single court in North Carolina which has usually been run for $5,000, the difference being for campaign expenses; the sale by Secretaries Robeson and Belknap of Government arms to agents of the French Government, knowing them to be such, for which General Sherman was recently rebuffed by the Emperor of Germany, whose Aid informed him that the Emperor could grant no courtesies to the highest military representative of our Government because of those sales; the payment by Secretary Robeson of $93,000 out of the Treasury to the Secors five years after Congress had settled and paid their claims in full; the attempted corrupt payment of the Chorpenning claim by Postmaster General Creswell to one of Chorpenning's attorneys, which a Republican Congress unanimously condemned as corrupt, and forbade its payment; the indecent appointment of various persons, mostly incompetent, to office after Grant had received from those persons valuable presents; the retention of Leet and Stocking in the General Order business in New York after one hundred New York merchants had denounced them as extortionists and petitioned for their removal; the retention of Casey after he had been exposed and condemned by a Republican Committee of Congress; and a score of other instances of misgovernment, many of them rank with the manifest odor of corruption,—and the reply of these self-styled Republicans is a jeering guffaw of laughter, with the high-toned comment that "The only parties who are dissatisfied with the corruptions of the Administration are those who could not get their share of the plunder," and that, "If there are any fools who would not take presents, they would like to know who they are." He who provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel! When pointed to the attempts made by Grant to coerce the Senate into sustaining his San Domingo policy, these *pseudo* Republicans find it as impossible to comprehend how Senators can have the right to differ from Grant, as the French peasantry find it to conceive why any portion of the people should vote against the Emperor.

If the whole people of America were of such a pusillanimous race, and could elect representatives of their type, it would require no amendment of the Constitution, nor even the repeal of the law, nor so much as the issue of a proclamation, to convert our Republic into a consolidated despotism more autocratic than that of Imperial Rome or modern Russia. The Senate and House of Representatives might still meet, but their meeting or dissolving would be of no more consequence than the gathering or departure of so many Government clerks. This was actually the case in Rome for several centuries after the Cæsars had abolished the Republic. The forms of the Republic were kept up, the Senate met, but the theory of Cæsarism or Grantism paralyzed their usefulness, and the utter absence of virtue in the State, or manly independence among the people, rendered the Senate as powerless to check the Cæsar as if there had been no Senate.

Grant, Cameron, Morton & Co. have a system of government by patronage, which is neither Republican nor Democratic, and is wholly unknown to the Constitution. Sixty thousand office-holders, paid by the taxes of the whole people, stand up for this system, and labor in every way to debauch the public conscience and demoralize voters to the degree that they may see nothing wrong in that which is more subversive of Republicanism than the Rebellion itself. That, had it succeeded, could but have made two Republics. Grantism, fully carried out, would leave none. It may be that a large portion of the Republican party cannot see that a Congress whose votes are purchased and paid for with Presidential patronage is not the Congress contemplated by the Constitution, and that in voting for Grantism they intentionally vote to sustain and create such a Congress. If so, the safety of the country can no longer be trusted to the Republican party, and the quicker its power is broken up and destroyed the better.

It is for Republicans themselves to demonstrate their ability to throw off this nightmare of Grantism, and show themselves as jealous of the preservation of their own liberties as they have been zealous for conferring freedom on the black man. We have helped them in the first crusade, and will help them in the second. But we will never help build up a theory which makes us a Personal Government, controlled by Federal patronage and a subsidized press, tempered by a quadrennial election.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The balance of the testimony from North Carolina indicates that the Liberal movement scarcely entered into the recent campaign at all, and it was so considered by all parties in the State. The Democratic State Convention met on May 1, and made its nominations before the Cincinnati Convention had been held at all, while the call from the Liberal State Committee appeared only a short time prior to the election. The Liberal cause gained great strength, however, during the canvass, and, had it not been for local personal interests involved, the result would have been overwhelmingly in favor of the Conservative ticket. As an instance of this, it is stated that General R. M. Henry, of Buncombe County, who is an ardent supporter of Mr. Greeley, and has been making strong speeches in his behalf, voted for Caldwell and the State ticket. The cause of these anomalous positions is thus stated by prominent North Carolina gentlemen, now in New York:

> The main cause was the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, which were really the prominent point of difference between the political parties of the State. In order that this may be more fully understood, it may be proper to explain that the present Constitution was framed in 1868 by a Republican Legislature, under the Reconstruction act, ratified by Congress, and afterward adopted by the people. The Legislature must adopt, by a two-thirds vote, proposed amendments, and then submit them to the people; and, having been ratified, they must be returned to the Legislature, when a three-fifths vote is necessary. A Democratic Legislature sought to make the changes referred to in the Constitution of the Republican Convention, and these amendments were voted on at the last election. The German element was committed against the proposed constitutional changes, and voted the Republican ticket; and yet the Germans are as a body in favor of Greeley and Brown. There was no alternative between the straight Republican ticket against the amendments, and the straight Democratic ticket for the amendments; and, as there was not a single Liberal Republican name on the Democratic ticket, it could not be expected that a large defection in its behalf could be shown at the recent election.

The same gentlemen further state that the Germans all follow Carl Schurz; that the Irish are solidly Democratic, and that the Quaker element, which comprises 25 per cent of the vote in five counties, will be given for Greeley; and that the success of the Grant party, if it is a success, is due, in addition to the above causes, to the intimidation of the negroes, the promise of a *nolle prosequi* of indictments for violation of the Revenue and Enforcement acts, as well as open bribery in several of the Congressional districts.

CHORPENNING.

Jan. 30, 1871, Hon. H. L. Dawes, in a speech in the House of Representatives, gave a full account of the Chorpenning claim. From that speech we gather the following facts: In 1851, George Chorpenning contracted to carry the mails for four years from Salt Lake City, through Carson's Valley, to Sacramento, for $14,000 a year. In 1854, he contracted to carry the mail for four years from Salt Lake City to San Pedro, on the Pacific Coast, for $12,500 a year. The total amount due him under these two contracts was $106,000. After carrying the Sacramento mail for two years by the Carson Valley route, he represented to the Post Office Department that in the winter this road was almost impassable, and asked permission to take the mail to San Pedro, and send it thence to Sacramento by steamer. The request was granted. As the steamers plying between the two cities were already bound to carry all mail matter left at either for the other, this new arrangement really reduced Chorpenning's two routes to one, while giving him pay for both. As he still claimed to have lost money, Congress voted him an additional compensation of $283,617.95, which he at once drew. In 1857, he applied for more pay, on the ground that it had cost him more to take the Sacramento mail by San Pedro than by Carson's Valley. In May, 1857, Congress ordered Postmaster General Brown to settle this claim, "as shown by the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives." This clause excluded all documents except those on file; and these, according to Mr. Dawes, had been brought to the House by Chorpenning's attorney, who had excluded the contractor's written request to carry the mail by San Pedro for the sake of saving himself great difficulty and expense. Thus restricted in his examination, Mr. Brown allowed Chorpenning $109,000, of which $29,000 was for increased weight of mails, although the original contract provided that he should carry the mail, "whatever might be its weight." This award gave him, in all, $342,000 above his contract price. Postmaster General Holt was asked to make a further allowance of $81,000 for this claim of increased weight, and refused to rehear the case. Postmaster Generals Blair and Randall reheard it, and reaffirmed the decision of Brown. President Johnson requested Randall to reopen it. He declined. Then Johnson ordered him to do so. After taking Attorney General Stanbery's advice, he again declined, but explained the case to the President, so that the latter withdrew his order. Chorpenning then brought suit in the Court of Claims. By this time the $81,000 had grown, by careful manipulation, to $176,000. The Court decided that it had no jurisdiction, and, on the merits of the matter, that Postmaster General Brown's decision was "necessarily final." When Creswell came into office, application was made to him to reopen the case, which he then declined to do. Chorpenning appeared before the House Committee of Claims and stated that the United States owed him $176,000. Getting no countenance there, he filed, before the Forty-second Congress, a petition for the payment of this $176,000, and also for an indefinite sum as compensation for the annulment by the United States of a third contract, taken by him in 1858. This latter grievance had slumbered, unheard of, from 1860, when the annulment took place, to 1868. The petition was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, which never made any report on it. Meanwhile, a change had taken place in the Post Office Department. When Creswell was placed at the head of it, he made his law-partner, Earle, First Assistant Postmaster General. Now, however, Earle resigned, and immediately appeared as Chorpenning's attorney. In the closing hours of the last day of the session, July 15, 1870, a member of the House introduced a resolution by which Creswell was "authorized and directed to investigate and adjust the claims of George Chorpenning." In the prevalent confusion, this was passed by a suspension of the rules and with no explanation whatever. Probably none but those in the secret knew how the resolution read or what it meant. It was hurried through the Senate in the same way, and immediately signed by the President.

Creswell, with the assistance of Earle, his own law-partner and Chorpenning's attorney, proceeded to "settle and adjust" the matter. There were two claims. The first was of $176,000, stated at that amount in the suit before the Court of Claims, and by Chorpenning himself in a hearing given him by the House Committee of Claims, and in the petition to Congress on which this resolution purported to be based. On this claim of $176,000, Creswell allowed $237,000, or $61,000 more than had ever been asked, even by the indefatigable, never-satisfied Chorpenning himself. The second claim was for damages. In 1858, Chorpenning had a contract to carry the mails between Salt Lake City and Placerville, California, for four years. The contract contained a proviso that it could be discontinued at any time by the Postmaster General, by "allowing one month's extra pay." In 1860, Postmaster General Holt issued an order, in his own handwriting, by which, on account of the contractor's failures to carry the mails for months, the bargain was annulled. Chorpenning took his month's extra pay, and the matter was supposed to be at an end. In 1868, a claim for damages was filed before Randall. He referred it to the Contract Office, which reported upon it May 11, 1868. This report convicted Chorpenning of four deliberate falsehoods in regard to the case, and rejected his claim *in toto*. This claim was laid before Creswell, and he awarded $206,000 upon it, notwithstanding its contemptuous rejections three years before, and the fact that the contract itself, for the annulment of which the claim was made, provided that it might be annulled in precisely the way in which it was. On these two fraudulent claims, then, Creswell allowed Chorpenning $443,000. By the resolution he was not bound to give him a cent. The matter was left to his discretion. Of this sum he allowed $30,000 on the strength of a private letter to Chorpenning himself; $60,000 on an affidavit of Chorpenning's brother, made long after the time to which it referred; and $196,000 on the affidavit of one of Chorpenning's employes, made eighteen months after the time to which it referred. The next thing was to get this preposterous award paid. The Constitution forbids any payments except through appropriations made by law. The only money from which Creswell could draw was the sum appropriated for carrying the mails during 1871. The illegality of using this for any such purpose was made still more manifest by a law of 1870, which forbade, in so many words, "the paying out of the appropriation of the present year (1871) anything which had accrued in previous years." At this point, the expiration of the morning hour put an end to Mr. Dawes' speech. He was, therefore, unable to give the following facts: Creswell drew on this money, set aside for the expenses of 1871, to pay an award of $443,000 for services performed or non-performed from 13 to 16 years before. On Jan. 12, 1871, the fact that this sum had actually been ordered paid was accidentally revealed, and Congress instantly revoked the order. After hearing this speech of Mr. Dawes, the House revoked the resolution of July 15, 1870, which allowed the Postmaster General to inquire into the matter, and, since that time, all appropriations over which Creswell can have control are burdened with a command *not to use them in paying the Chorpenning claims.*

MR. BLANTON DUNCAN.

Blanton Duncan has at last issued a circular intended to fire the heart of the Brick Pomeroy Democracy, and organize them in the support of certain principles which he will proclaim at Louisville on the 3d of September. In other words, the Bourbon Democracy, which now consists mainly of Duncan and Pomeroy, is searching for constituents and offering premiums for followers. It would be a gratuitous libel on the intelligence and good sense of the masses of the Democratic party to assume that they will be caught with such bait as Blanton Duncan has to offer, or that they will be ready to swallow the Grant pill which he is about to offer them.

We propose to consider Mr. Blanton Duncan in two respects: first, as to his circular, and, second, as to his personal antecedents, that honest Democrats may know what sort of a man this Hessian is, who is preparing to sell his services, and the services of such other Democrats as he may gather round him, to the Grant party. Mr. Blanton Duncan's circular, as he terms it, is notable only in one respect. It alleges against Mr. Greeley, and those who support him, what the Grant party try to conceal or deny. Beyond this, the circular has no meaning. Its whole burden is to the effect that Mr. Greeley has always been opposed to slavery, likewise such of his supporters as Sumner, Banks, Trumbull, Schurz, and others, and on this statement he rings the changes and resurrects the old epithets with which it was the custom to rally the Southern Democracy before slavery was dead and buried. The Grant party and Blanton Duncan travel by different roads, but they converge at the same point. The Grant party seek to depreciate the anti-slavery services of Mr. Greeley, or deny them altogether, to prevent the loss of Republicans; while Blanton Duncan lustily affirms them to array Democrats against Mr. Greeley. Every vote which is not for Greeley is a vote for Grant, which accounts for the fact that the Grant organs quietly encourage Mr. Blanton Duncan's Louisville Convention, by subsidies of sympathy, and such other aid as can be rendered by the means of "Addition, Division, and Silence."

Blanton Duncan has drawn a picture of Mr. Greeley as he was during the war, and holds up his anti-slavery crusade to the view of the Bourbon Democracy, for the purpose of alienating Democratic votes from Mr. Greeley and giving them to Grant. We now propose to draw a picture of Blanton Duncan during the war, that Democrats may know what sort of a man he is who designs selling them out, and that Republicans may know the character of this silent partner in the firm of Grant, Cameron, Morton & Co. When the war broke out, Mr. Blanton Duncan, after failing to force his State (Kentucky) into secession, offered his services to Jefferson Davis, with the expectation of receiving a high commission. He was made only Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, and after a short time resigned, and took a contract with the Treasury Department for printing and engraving Confederate notes. His contract, after the space of six months, was forfeited by the discovery that he had over-issued several millions of dollars more than he had delivered to the Treasury Department. For this he was arrested. Wealth and influence secured his release, and he left Richmond in disgrace. He next turns up in Wilmington, N. C., as a blockade-runner, owning several vessels, and amassing a large amount of money in this lucrative business. At last, however, the Confederate conscription laws grew so rigorous that either Mr. Blanton Duncan must enter into active service or give up a considerable portion of his property. He concluded to do neither, and, getting his means into portable shape, ran through the Union blockading fleet and escaped to Nassau, whence, after some time, he makes his appearance in the Northern States in time to save his immense Kentucky estates from confiscation, which he does by showing that he had always been a staunch Union man! This is Mr. Blanton Duncan's record, as furnished to us upon good authority. As a fire-eater, he ended in disgrace. As a dirt-eater, he ended in success. He now once more reappears in public life as the manager of the side-show to the Philadelphia Convention, wherein he proposes to sign, seal, and deliver over to Grant such Democrats as he may catch with his specious pretences. We have supplemented his circular with his record, and submit them both to honest Democrats. With these letters of credit, he is at liberty to open shop at once for the sale of Democrats to Grant.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The next State election takes place in West Virginia, on Thursday, Aug. 22. It is for the ratification of the new Constitution, and for State officers and members of Congress. If the Constitution fails of ratification, the election is void. The Grant party have made no nominations, but are expected to support Jacob, Democrat, the present Governor of the State, who is running as an independent candidate. The ticket headed by Jacob embraces three Republicans, Maxwell and Berkshire for Judges of the Court of Appeals, and J. Brisbin Walker for Congress in the Third District. The opposing tickets are as follows:

LIBERAL.	INDEPENDENT.
Governor.	
Johnson N. Camden.	John J. Jacob,* Dem.
Auditor.	
Edward A. Bennett.*	A. M. Jacob, Dem.
Treasurer.	
John S. Burdett.*	W. P. Rathbone, Dem.
Superintendent of Free Schools.	
Benjamin W. Byrne.	J. B. Hardwicke, Dem.
Attorney General.	
Henry M. Mathews.	Gustavus Cresap, Dem.
Supreme Court of Appeals.	
A. F. Haymond.	Mat'w Edmiston, Dem.
James Paull.	Edwin Maxwell, Rep.
J. S. Hoffman.	Ralph L. Berkshire, R.
C. P. T. Moore.*	C. P. T. Moore.*
Congress.	
1. Ben. Wilson.	John J. Davis*, Dem.
2. Charles J. Faulkner.	Alex R. Boteler, Dem.
3. Frank Hereford.*	J. Brisbin Walker, Rep.

*For re-election.

The vote of the State, in recent years, has been:

	Democratic.	Republican.
1868—President	20,306	29,025
1870—Governor	29,090	26,940
1871—Convention	30,539	27,638

The colored citizens of the United States will, in November next, exercise the privilege of the elective franchise for the first time in National politics. It behooves them, therefore, to reflect before they act, and not thoughtlessly commit an error which may be irretrievable. It is possible for them in November to so exercise their new rights as to secure for themselves a full recognition and defence of their privileges by all parties, and a firm and lasting foundation for their equal citizenship. It is also possible for them to make permanent political enemies of one party. If they allow themselves to be delivered over in a body to one party, they enlist in their behalf but a portion of the people of this country, and inevitably make political enemies of the rest. If their vote is divided between the two great parties, they make friends for themselves, as a race, of both, and both are, of course, committed to their interests and bound to maintain them. The proposition is such a simple one that we do not think any colored man can fail to comprehend it. If, as a body, they vote for Grant, and Mr. Greeley is elected, what claims have they upon the Administration which they have sought to defeat, or what expectation can they have of political advancement? If they act wisely, therefore, they will so shape their political action as to secure recognition in either emergency, and, in this case, whichever President may be elected, their advancement and interests as a race are not prejudiced. Any other course will work to their inevitable detriment, both by arraying political enemies against them, and by losing the advantages which always grow out of differences of opinion in the same race or class of people. If they belong to one party only, they will only be mere tools for the political purposes of that party. If they hold an influential position in each, they secure their rights and develop their progress, whatever Administration may be in power.

The North Carolina election seems to have resulted in favor of Caldwell, the present Governor, by about 1,000 majority, and in the defeat of Pool, the present Senator, and of Settle, the President of the Philadelphia Convention. Both sides are celebrating their respective victories at Raleigh.

The man Pool has been one of the most superserviceable tools of the Administration that could be found in the Southern States. No transaction involving a total lack of moral courage and independence has been too abject for him to engage in. His course in the removal of Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Committee was marked by the same craven spirit as that of Howe. Indeed, he was a member of the Caucus Committee which concocted the vile job. Although it would have been more gratifying to us to have chronicled the defeat of Caldwell, we can find deep satisfaction in the extinguishment of Pool.

It should be borne in mind that, at every election but one since the close of the war, the Administration party have carried North Carolina by majorities ranging from 9,000 to 20,000. With 74,000 registered negro votes in a total poll of 200,000, it requires only a fraction over 26,000 white votes to carry the State. The Administration claimed the State this year by 8,000 and upward. Their victory is an exceedingly narrow one, and in the loss of a United States Senator they will have very little to boast of. But they are saved from total ruin by re-electing their Governor.

The Philadelphia *Press* prints the following letter touching General Hartranft's connection with Yerkes, a member of the Cameron Ring:

> AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
> HARRISBURG, Dec. 21, 1871.
>
> DEAR YERKES: Calhoun telegraphed me to-day for money, and I had to give a check for $8,700, which he will present to you to-morrow (22d). I cannot avoid this. I met Mackey here on Monday. He went West in the afternoon, and will not return until Monday. I did not like to ask him again, but I did not think Calhoun would want any money so soon. I will see you on Saturday, and whatever you want done I will do. I will meet Mackey here on Monday, and whatever is necessary I will ask him to do. Yours, most truly, J. F. HARTRANFT.
>
> P. S.—Will lift Calhoun's check on Saturday, and give you a certificate of deposit to that amount. J. F. H.

Yerkes is a convicted defaulter, who has made solemn oath that he has at various times purchased and sold stocks, and carried the same with money of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which Hartranft, a member of the Cameron Ring, at that time Auditor General, and now the Grant candidate for Governor, had caused to be deposited with him by the State Treasurer. This statement, which is authorized by the *Press*, explains the letter printed above, so that comment is unnecessary.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

> LOST—Somewhere in North Carolina, Merrimon's 10,000 majority. As it is lost beyond all hope of recovery, no reward is offered.

It is not so clear that Merrimon's 10,000 majority may not yet be recovered on an investigation. Similarly, Colonel McClure, of Philadelphia, running on the Liberal ticket for State Senator, found a Liberal majority of 1,000 lost and buried under an adverse "Republican," or Cameron, majority of 5,000. But, on inquiry, he found that the Inspectors of Election, though sound on the point of suppression of the rebellion and abolishing slavery, were very unsound on the point of putting McClure's ballots into the box and counting them. In one ward, in which barely 100 votes, or so, for McClure were returned, some 1,800 citizens swore before the Legislative Committee that they voted for him. If such things can be done among the green trees of Philadelphia, what may not occur among the dry pines of North Carolina. We look for queer revelations from that quarter. Possibly, the proper advertisement for the columns of the *Gazette* may read more in this wise:

> LOST—Somewhere in North Carolina, whatever little reputation the carpet-bag Governments may have had for counting votes correctly. Whoever will return the same to the owners will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked.

William Lloyd Garrison is on the war path. He has written a wildly extravagant letter, in which he says that Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley were of very little account in the anti-slavery contest, beside some others whom W. L. G. modestly refrains from mentioning. If this is true, it is strange that Greeley's *Tribune* was considered in the South as the abomination of Abolition abominations, and that the Slave Oligarchy, through Preston Brooks, struck down Charles Sumner as the chief of their Senatorial foes. Mr. Garrison is imitating Benjamin West, when that mediocre painter wrote in his diary: "I walked through the house arm-in-arm with Charles Fox. I noticed that very many persons whom we met turned around to look at me." Mr. Garrison did good anti-slavery service, but almost nothing in comparison with Sumner and Greeley. The trouble is, that the latter two believe in freedom for both whites and blacks, while the former is unable to see why any Southerners except negroes should be free. So he shrieks his war-whoop, and wants to fight a non-existent enemy for four years more.

Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, the New York banker, who has just been released after 16 months' illegal imprisonment in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, is exposing the misdoings there with great vigor. The affidavits made by himself and by former keepers, male and female, show that the rooms and halls of the Asylum are shockingly unclean; that patients of culture and refinement are forced by brutal underlings to perform the most menial services; that many of the inmates have been beaten, kicked, and choked; that harmless eccentricities are punished as crimes; that the three doctors employed are often away for days at a time; that one of them, Dr. Porter, gave some green medicine to a Mr. Tilton, who was then in good health, but who died in six hours; that the attendants, male and female, are, as a rule, thoroughly immoral; and that many sane persons are now confined in the Asylum. These are *ex-parte* statements, but they are confirmed by affidavits.

The affidavit on which was founded the charge that Greeley had agreed to pay pensions to Southern soldiers has been retracted by its author in a public letter and in an editorial. There can be no doubt that C. Hays, M. C., from the Fourth Alabama District, is perfectly well aware of this fact. Nevertheless, this C. Hays is busily engaged in franking over the country copies of the Binghamton *Republican* containing this exploded lie. The franking privilege has never been as shamefully abused as during this campaign. Already, Creswell has increased the cost of every mile of postal service to twice what it was in the year 1859-60. With tons of Grant circulars passed free and with power to make secret contracts *ad lib.*, there is no telling how many millions of the people's money Chorpenning's attorney may squander during this campaign.

The London School Board, which has been grievously reproached for inactivity, has lately shown signs of life. It has evidently determined to enforce compulsory education. The New York *World* gives an account of the recent trial of five fathers who neglected or refused to send their children to school. Four of them escaped with a reproof. One of these plead that he was a "casual dock-laborer," and did not make enough money to clothe his children and pay for their education; but the solicitor to the Board showed that there was a school near the defendant where the tuition was only a penny a week. The fifth of the accused said that his children were not under his control, and that he was, therefore, unwilling to pay for their schooling. He paid 5s fine instead, and was warned not to persist in his negligence. By the law, repetitions of the offence cause the fines to be increased in a geometrical ratio.

We noticed, yesterday, the astonishing fact that France, wishing to borrow $600,000,000, had had $8,400,000,000 offered her. Yet Secretary Boutwell has been compelled to withdraw a small loan from the European market, because he could find no takers. He himself gave, as the reason for this failure, our complications with Spain and England, arising from the Houard case and the Treaty of Washington imbroglio. For these complications, the present Administration is directly responsible. Its bungling diplomacy has so weakened European confidence in our national honesty that we, with all our riches, cannot borrow a dollar, while France, impoverished as no people have ever been before, receives offers of enough money to pay our national debt four times over, and then leave a comfortable surplus.

The 40,000 residents of Huddersfield, England, have been forced to adopt a strictly vegetarian diet. The town is one of the mining and manufacturing cities of Yorkshire. Its working classes struck, some time since, against the butchers, by binding themselves to buy no meat except at certain very low rates. The butchers have now retaliated by agreeing to sell no meat to anybody for two weeks, under penalty of £20 fine. Dealers in vegetables are rapidly growing rich, and the butchers in surrounding towns are making an excellent thing out of the marvellously stupid conduct of their Huddersfield brethren.

The latest move of the Grant party in New York is to nominate a Democrat for Governor, to checkmate the Liberal movement. This is thoroughly in accordance with the recent compact between Grant and Murphy of the first part, and Tweed and O'Brien of the second part. But how about the enormity of selling out to the Democracy, of which we have heard so much of late from the Grant papers?

POLITICAL.

General Grant has not yet put in a claim that Pleasonton "lied." He knows there's more to come out if he calls for it. His memory is now refreshed on that point.

—The Detroit *Free Press* says:

> The Chicago *Journal* had better quit. Its first canard about Greeley was so thin that its own disgust forced it to retract next day.

—The New York *Times* doesn't call Sheriff O'Brien a thief any more. Sheriff O'Brien is being negotiated with to bring around "the byes" to support Grant.

—Henry L. Hallett has been appointed Supervisor of elections for the District of Massachusetts, under the law of Congress. Are the Ku-Klux becoming alarmingly numerous in Mr. Sumner's State?

—General B. F. Butler, in a speech at Milford, Mass., said: "We want four years more of Grant's rule." The "we" who want it are just the fellows to make the people not want it.

—Samuel J. Randall reports the enthusiasm for Greeley in Northwestern Pennsylvania unprecedented. So far as the West is concerned, Cameronian rings and Hartranft speculators will be buried out of sight.

—A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

> If any one imagines that the political situation in Vermont is materially different from what it is in Massachusetts and the rest of New England, he will find himself disappointed on coming here; for here, as all over New England, the Democrats are all but unanimous for Greeley. The Republicans are lukewarm for Grant, quarreling with each other, watching the course of events and gradually sliding off into the Greeley movement. Of course the great Republican preponderance here—nearly three to one in recent elections—makes an obvious difference between Vermont and close States like New Hampshire and Connecticut and Maine, but the general drift of them is the same throughout New England.

—A prominent merchant of Providence writes concerning the prospects of Rhode Island:

> This State, I think, can be counted for Greeley, if necessary. Ex-Governor James Y. Smith, ex-Mayor Amos C. Barstow, A. B. Dike, and Eli Aylesworth, I am informed, are for Greeley.

—Sarcastic Grantite. You've got Sumner and Banks, and now I suppose you expect Grant will come out for Greeley next.

Confident Greeleyite. No, not just yet. We don't want Grant to come out for Greeley until the fourth of March.

—The Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, concerning whose position in politics there is a variety of opinion, and some anxiety in Administration circles, was in San Francisco, August 1, and the *Chronicle* of that city says:

> In answer to a question by the reporter, Mr. Kelley said: "I shall only remain here a few days and then I mean to go to Truckee as the first stage of the journey, and Salt Lake the next, and then stop at Laramie, where I shall spend the fall."
>
> Reporter. Is not rather that a dull place?
>
> Judge Kelley. Yes, but I go for the atmosphere, and besides I have friends there, Dr. Latham, at Laramie, and General Bradley, at Fort Sanders, three miles off. I camped out with them last year, and shall go and see them now in order to hunt and ride and vegetate generally.

It is understood that Mr. Kelley will be re-elected to Congress without opposition.

—General J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, has scattered to Minnesota to work for Grant.

—The Greeley Club at Streator, Ill., numbers 162, and had speeches, last Tuesday evening, by Wash. Bushnell and the Rev. J. C. Stoughton.

—G. W. Carter, the leader of the anti-Warmoth faction in the late Louisiana Legislature, abandons Grant and will support Greeley.

—General William Schouler, of Boston, publishes a letter announcing his support of Greeley.

—Stanley Matthews' speech [of Aug. 2] is doing splendid service in the West for Grant.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Stanley Matthews' speech [of May 1] is doing splendid service in the West for Greeley.

—George C. McKee (Grant) has been nominated for re-election to Congress in the Fifth District of Mississippi, by 20 votes to 16 for James Lynch, the colored Secretary of State. McKee was formerly of Centralia, Ill.

—The candidate for Governor, in Indiana, is Thomas A. Hendricks; and for Congress, in the South Bend District, John A. Henricks. The intelligent compositor will note the difference.

—The Federal and State office-holders of California attended the Republican Convention of August 1, in full force, and the men who would like to be Federal and State office-holders attended the other. As the Central Pacific Railroad managers kindly run both Conventions, naming all the nominees, it is presumed they will now concede to the people the fun of carrying the election either way to suit themselves. All the candidates for Congress, on both sides, are creatures of the Railroad Power.

—Golladay, the Kentucky ex-Congressman, who traded in cadetships, is on the stump against Greeley. At Russellville, the other day (says the Bowling Green *Democrat*) "He made his customary speech, replete with personal abuse of Mr. Greeley, and appeals to the prejudices and hatreds of his audience."

PERSONAL.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott is not losing his health.

—Stocking, of the General Order business, is a protege of Senator Morton.

—Bishop Peck (Methodist) postpones his removal to San Francisco to next year.

—Governor Warmoth has appointed Wm. P. Harper Adjutant General of Louisiana, in place of Longstreet, resigned.

—Dr. C. W. Leach of Lakefield Mass., the shooting dentist, now at the Lunatic Asylum, Taunton, has settled into a dumb, stupid state, taking no notice of anything or person.

—The mother of the Worrell sisters turned every diamond presented to her daughters into hard cash, and purchased property on Bay Ridge, L. I., which has quadrupled in value.

—Ex-Commodore George N. Hollins, of Baltimore, is the last survivor of those on board the United States frigate President, Commodore Decatur, when she was captured in 1815.

—Mrs. General John H. Morgan, wife of the famous raider, is one of the richest widows at Saratoga, and is much admired for real worth as well as money, says Jenkins.

—Juarez was of a long-lived race, but his habits of incessant labor had undermined his health, and doubtless brought on the disease which put an end to his long and active life. He had previously had two attacks of apoplexy, each of which was nearly fatal. The first occurred some years since at Durango, and the second about a year since at the Capital.

—The Rev. Francis A. Harding whose case before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1844, proved the entering wedge to the division of the Church, died in the city of Baltimore, July 29, in great destitution, in the 59th year of his age.

—The venerable Rev. Dr. Rollin S. Neale, of Boston, preached his thirty-fifth anniversary sermon last Sunday. His seniors in the pastorate of Boston churches are, the Rev. Dr. Bartol, March, 1837; Rev. Dr. Blagdon, 1836; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, 1834; Rev. Dr. Adams, 1834; Rev. Dr. Robbins, 1833; Rev. Dr. Worcester, 1828.

—The late Hon. Jesse Olney, of Connecticut, will be better remembered as the author of the Geography and other school books, than as State Comptroller, which office he held under Governor English. Mr. Olney was born in 1798, and brought out his Geography and Atlas in 1828. He was ten times elected to the Connecticut Legislature.

—Simeon Leland, who died last week, was the eldest and the founder of the firm of Leland Brothers, who have been connected with the management of many hotels in this country. Simeon Leland, however, confined his attention more particularly to New York, and, in 1851, entered upon a twenty years' lease of the Metropolitan Hotel, from which he retired in 1871.

—The widow of Phillip S. Van Rensselaer died last week. She had been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cruger, at Cruger's Island, on the Hudson River, and, having become overheated, fell dead in the car on her return. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was born in 1816, and was the daughter of General James Tallmadge, of Poughkeepsie, who was one of the old settlers—a man of wealth, a Member of Congress, and Governor. In 1839 she married Phillip Schuyler Van Rensselaer, whose large estate, situated in and around Poughkeepsie, was a theme on which old New Yorkers loved to discourse.

Brutality by a Policeman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A piece of brutality by a policeman occurred at Haas' Park to-day, which, I think, deserves notice. Three policemen had a person in charge, whom one of them had arrested, probably for disorderly conduct, as the man appeared to be about half drunk. When I passed by, I heard the prisoner threaten to have the policeman arrested for having struck him on the head, and said a good deal about officious policemen, etc., at which the officer told him that, if he didn't shut up, he would get more of the same sort. The prisoner quieted down somewhat on this, but the policeman evidently concluded that he had not exerted sufficient authority yet, and deliberately placed both his hands around the prisoner's throat, and choked him until his face looked like a bad case of small-pox and neuralgia mixed; then he threw him down, and placed one knee on his throat, and kept it there for nearly a minute, I think, which is a good while to have one's wind choked off. Some bystanders protested against such brutality, and one gave the prisoner his name and address, and expressed his willingness to testify against the policeman, whereupon one of the policemen immediately collared him and put him under arrest, but concluded to let him go again.

The prisoner may have been a bad egg, but I would like to know if a man can be bad enough to deserve such treatment.

EXCURSIONIST.

CHICAGO, August 8.

—The intense hardness of the black, uncleavable diamonds, which are used in boring machines and for dressing millstones, is such that a single one has been employed for more than a year in dressing a pair of French burr millstones daily, without perceptible wear or diminution of cutting power. The application of the diamonds to boring and drilling is due to a Swiss engineer, M. Lechot.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its Bridge Across the Missouri River.

Collection of Full Tolls from the Government---Official Correspondence in Regard Thereto.

Report of the Quartermaster General, and Decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have carefully read everything in your columns relating to the management of, and controversy with, the Union Pacific Railroad Company. You have taken an impartial view of it; and, that your readers who are interested in this great national highway may have a full understanding of the subject, I take this channel to lay before them official documents which show what view the Government itself takes of it. An interesting correspondence has been placed in my hands, and, as the letters are original, and official documents, their authenticity cannot be questioned. The public is aware that a bitter local newspaper war has been waged for years; but the General Government, which contributed to the building of the road sufficient for its completion, took no part in this war, and only took an interest in the dispute when it became evident that something must be done for the protection of National interests. The first recorded step we have in the following letter, which explains itself:

> COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 14, 1872.
>
> Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:
>
> SIR: Your attention is hereby called to the following statement of facts: The Union Pacific Railroad Company, under franchises granted by the Government, built its road and bridge across the Missouri (Section 14, Act of 1864), with its eastern terminus in Iowa (Section 14, Act of 1862),—being required to give the Government preference for carrying freight, mails, military stores, &c. (Section 6, Act of 1862). The one-half of the earnings of the road on account of Government traffic is required to be applied in payment of interest on Government bonds, under Section 14, Act of 1864. It has constructed its bridge across the Missouri River, and is now collecting full toll from the Government in cash on account of Government traffic over its own bridge, without any application of the one-half of its earnings to the payment of interest on Government bonds, as required by its charter,—thus defrauding the Government out of one-half of all earnings of said road on account of Government traffic which passes over said bridge.
>
> I desire further to call attention to the fact that the Government pays $10 per car on all freight which crosses the Union Pacific bridge to Omaha, and that such freight as is from there shipped either north or south, has to return over said bridge, and the Government pays $10 per car on the same a second time; whereas, if the Government depot were established at Council Bluffs, the terminus of all the roads now centering at this point, the Government would save $20 on every car of freight going north or south from this point.
>
> Hoping these suggestions will not be regarded by you in any other light than in the spirit in which they are made,—that is, in protecting the Government from imposition,—and believing that you would make the necessary orders if these facts were called to your attention, I have taken the liberty, as an officer of the Government, to do so. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> W. F. SAPP,
> United States District Attorney.

To the above communication the following reply was received by Colonel Sapp:

> WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
> July 13, 1872.
>
> W. F. Sapp, Esq., United States District Attorney, Council Bluffs, Iowa:
>
> SIR: In reply to your communication of the 14th of April, 1872, relative to certain violations of law and of its charter by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in not applying a portion of its earnings to the liquidation of interest on its Government bonds, I beg to invite your attention to the inclosed communication from the Quartermaster General, who was called upon for a report upon the subject of your letter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
> Secretary of War.

The letter of the Quartermaster General referred to in the above reply, and the letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury, to which the Quartermaster General refers in his letter, are given in this order. The following is what the Quartermaster General says on the subject:

> WAR DEPARTMENT,
> QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1872.
>
> To the Honorable the Secretary of War:
>
> SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the communication of W. F. Sapp, Esq., United States District Attorney, Council Bluffs, Iowa, of April 14, referred to this office, in which attention is called to the collection of tolls by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for transportation over its bridge across the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, without any application of the one-half of earnings to payment of interest on Government bonds, as required by its charter, and to the rates charged for service. Your attention is invited to the decision of the Second Comptroller, of May 20, 1872 (copy inclosed), "That one-half the tolls due the Union Pacific Railroad Company for use of the bridge should be deducted and withheld in the manner provided by the statute." A copy of this decision has been furnished the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, with instructions to be guided by it. But one account for passage of troops over the bridge has been presented, on which the 50-100 has been retained. No accounts for public stores have been received. On all accounts of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, this retention of 50-100 on account of its indebtedness on United States bonds account has been made in settlement; and, the bridge at Omaha being considered a part of its line, the same retention out of its earnings in all cases should be made. Relative to the rates charged over the bridge, no compensation for public transportation will be made in excess of the rates paid by the public for similar service, which the Company are required to show by their published tariff, or by certificate of the proper officer of the Company. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> M. C. MEIGS,
> Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

The opinion of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, referred to in the above communication, is contained in the following document, which cannot fail to be of interest to the whole people of the country who have contributed to the building of this great National highway:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
> SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
> May 20, 1872.
>
> In the matter of the inquiry of Captain James Gillis, A. Q. M., addressed to the Quartermaster General, in relation to the bridge charges, etc., over the Union Pacific Railroad Bridge across the Missouri River, between Council Bluffs and Omaha.
>
> SIR: I have carefully examined the report of the Quartermaster General, made in the above case, and referred to this office by the Secretary of War.
>
> From the accompanying letter of Captain Gillis it appears that, in order to have Government freight delivered at Omaha instead of Council Bluffs, it will be necessary to pay to the Iowa roads their regular tariff rates to Council Bluffs, and seven cents per hundred pounds for crossing the Union Pacific Railroad Bridge at Omaha. The inquiry made and the question presented is, whether or not the bridge charges on Government freights are subject to a deduction of 50 per cent, as required by law for the remainder of the road.
>
> The fourteenth section of the Act of July, 1862 (12 Stat., 489), authorizes the Union Pacific Railroad Company to construct a single line of railroad and telegraph from a point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, to be fixed by the President of the United States, upon the most direct and practicable route, to be subject to his approval, so as to form a connection with the lines of said Company, at some point on the 100th meridian of longitude from the point of commencement on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as are contained in this act for the construction of the said railroad and telegraph first mentioned.
>
> The sixth section of the above Act requires that "all compensation for service rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest, until the whole amount is fully paid." But, by the fifth section of the Act of July 2, 1864, one-half only of the compensation so due and payable is to be applied in the manner described.
>
> The ninth section of this act authorizes the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River, and there is nothing in the language of said section, by expression or implication, modifying or restricting the right of the United States to apply 50 per cent of the compensation in the manner required by Section 5 of this act; while the fourteenth section of the act of July 1, 1862, already referred to, it will be observed, authorizes the construction of the branch railroad upon the same terms and conditions in all respects as are contained in this act for the construction of the said railroad and telegraph first mentioned. The modification, as already shown, and pertinent to this inquiry, relates to the amount of compensation to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued to the Railroad Company, and interest. The fact that this branch railroad, as required by statute, commences at a point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, crosses the Missouri River by the bridge referred to, and unites with the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad on the one hundredth meridian of west longitude, rests upon documentary evidence, and is not disputed.
>
> President Lincoln, on the 9th of March, 1864, sent the following message to the Senate of the United States:
>
> "In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 1st inst., respecting the point of commencement of the Union Pacific Railroad, on the one hundredth degree of longitude, I transmit the accompanying report from the Secretary of the Interior, containing the information called for. I deem it proper to add that, on the 17th day of November last, an Executive order was made upon this subject, and delivered to the Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which fixed the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa from which the Company should construct their branch road to the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and declared it to be within the limits of the township in Iowa opposite the town of Omaha, Nebraska. Since then the Company have represented to me that, upon actual surveys made, it has determined upon the precise point of departure of their said branch road from the Missouri River, and located the same as described in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Interior, which point is within the limits designated in the order of November last; and, inasmuch as that order is not of record in any of the Executive Departments, and the Company have desired a more definite one, I have made this order, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, and caused the same to be filed in the Department of the Interior (see Executive Document 27, Senate, First Session, Thirty-eighth Congress."
>
> Then follows the order of the President, which, after quoting the statute authorizing him to fix the point of commencement of the road, proceeds as follows:
>
> "I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do, upon the application of the said Company, designate and establish such first above-named point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, east of and opposite to the east line of Section 10, in Township 15, north of Range 13, East of the sixth Principal Meridian, in the Territory of Nebraska." Date of order, March 7, 1864.
>
> It is true that the President, in his annual message to Congress, at its session commencing in December, 1864, speaks of the route of the main line of the road as definitely located for 100 miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Neb.
>
> This statement in regard to the point of departure from the Missouri River, apparently conflicting with the order above quoted, although made subsequent to the order, is superseded by it; for the order conforms to the requirement of an act of Congress; and the fact of location, according to actual survey, of the precise point of departure on the Western boundary of the State of Iowa, had already been settled and determined.
>
> The initial point of departure could not therefore be Omaha, Neb.
>
> *First*—That Omaha is situated on the eastern boundary of the State of Nebraska. Geographically, therefore, it is excluded as a point of departure, by the terms of the first section of the act of July 1, 1862.
>
> *Second*—Council Bluffs, on the contrary, is situated on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, and is, therefore, within the meaning of the language of this section, included in the order of the President as an initial point of departure.
>
> *Third*—The middle of the main channel of the Missouri River forms the western boundary line of the State of Iowa, from its southwestern boundary northward to the junction of the Missouri and Big Sioux. See Act of August 4, 1846, Section 1, (9 Stat., 52).
>
> *Fourth*—The middle of the channel of the Missouri River is the eastern boundary of the State of Nebraska (See Act of April 19, 1864, Section 2). These several Acts referred to, no less than the Act of July 1, 1862, Section 14, exclude Omaha as the initial point of departure from the Missouri River. With this elimination of the point of commencement of the branch road of the Union Pacific Railroad from the Territory of Nebraska, the question is definitely presented. What is the meaning of the phrase, "from the point of commencement on the western boundary of the State of Iowa"?
>
> A point, says the Quartermaster General in his report, "has no mathematical extension or line, no breadth; the initial point is in neither State, but the first 100th of an inch of the road of the initial point is in Nebraska." These definitions are correct, but I do not think the proposition is demonstrated. It has already been shown that the western boundary of the State of Iowa, above and below Council Bluffs, is the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River. The actual point of commencement of the branch road is on dry land, and not the middle of the river, and in the territory of the State of Iowa. The word "on" is described by Webster to signify at or near. When a vessel is *on* shore, it means that she is aground; but when we say that a fleet or ship is on the American coast, or an isle is situated on the coast of England, we mean only that it is near the coast. Philadelphia is situated on the Delaware; that is, near the river, instead of on the bank. See Webster's Dictionary. According to the ordinary and usual signification of language and within the meaning of the statues referred to, and the order of the President, the point of commencement of the road above described must be regarded as in the State of Iowa, near its western boundary, and the bridge across the Missouri River as a part of this road between the termini mentioned.
>
> I am of the opinion, therefore, that Section 5 of the Act of July 2, 1864, applies to the case presented; and that one-half of the tolls due the Union Pacific Railroad Company for use of the bridge should be deducted and withheld in the manner provided by the statute. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> J. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller.

Thus, it will be seen that, so far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned and has expressed itself, there is a disposition to compel the Union Pacific Railroad to comply with its contract with the Government. To Colonel Sapp is due praise for the success that has attended his efforts to obtain justice for the people from the Union Pacific.

J. H. K.

SCIENTIFIC.

Astronomical Observations at a Point 8,000 Feet Above the Sea.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SHERMAN, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 5.

Astronomers and scientific men have long been interested in the inquiry, How much would be added to the power of a given telescope by carrying it to some elevated position, into a lighter and purer air than that which so greatly embarrasses our observations near the level of the sea?

There could be no doubt that the gain would be very considerable; but the difficulties of transporting large instruments, and suitably mounting them in such positions of advantage are so great that, until this summer, only one expedition of the kind indicated had ever been organized. In 1851, Professor Piazzi Smyth, of Edinburgh, took a large telescope (as telescopes were then reckoned) to the Peak of Teneriffe, and, at an altitude of 10,000 feet, obtained results of such value as to show that the experiment would be well worth repeating.

The completion of the Pacific Railroad made it possible to attain an altitude of more than 8,000 feet with perfect ease, and the trains had not commenced to run before proposals came from various quarters that Sherman, the highest point, should be occupied as an astronomical station. The subject was discussed in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in the National Academy of Sciences, and other scientific bodies, and Committees were appointed to look after the matter.

At the last session of Congress, an appropriation of $2,000 was made for the purpose, and intrusted to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, who organized and sent out the party now at Sherman.

The party consists of General R. D. Cutts, Assistant United States Coast Survey, in charge of the party; Assistant A. T. Mosman, to whom is committed the determination of latitude, magnetic constants, etc.; B. A. Colonna, Aid United States Coast Survey; a photographer, and a detail of eight soldiers from Fort D. A. Russell, as an escort, and to aid in the meteorological observations.

To these are added Professor C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, C. F. Emerson, his associate Professor, from the same institution, and Mr. C. K. Wead, a volunteer assistant.

Besides the usual astronomical, geodetic and magnetic instruments with which Coast Survey parties are always liberally supplied, and an unusual equipment of the finest meteorological apparatus they have the large telescope belonging to Dartmouth College,—a beautiful instrument of 9½ inches aperture, and 12 feet focal length, made by Clark (the same who constructed the magnificent Equatorial of the Dearborn Observatory). This instrument is provided with all the usual accessories of such telescopes—clock-work, micrometers, &c., and is fitted with a most complete and perfect spectroscope; indeed, Professor Young's principal object in joining the party was to carry further than he could at home certain researches upon the spectrum of the solar chromosphere.

General Cutts and the Coast Survey party arrived early in June, and Professor Young and his friends joined them about a month later. The party will break camp and return about the middle of this month.

At first the weather was very bad,—cloudy and windy,—much worse, as far as we can judge, than usual here in the summer; but the last three weeks have been fine, and all the objects of the expedition are satisfactorily accomplished. The latitude and longitude and magnetic constants of the station have been accurately determined, and a complete hourly record of all the meteorological instruments have been secured.

The careful examination of many telescopic tests shows conclusively that the virtual removal of 8,000 feet of our lower atmosphere—more than one-fourth of the whole by weight—adds effectively full [illegible] per cent to the diameter of a telescope. The 9½-inch telescope at Sherman is more than equivalent to a 12-inch glass at the sea-level.

In the chromosphere spectrum, more than 160 new lines have been discovered, raising the total number from 103 to 263.

Altogether, when the reports of the different observers come to be published, it is believed that they will show results of great interest and importance to science.

Unquestionably, either by private enterprise or by Government, an instrument of the highest attainable power ought to be permanently established upon some of our Western mountains. Probably, judging from the meteorological experience of the expedition, Sherman would hardly be selected as the best possible site for an observatory; but farther west of there can be found many stations not many miles from the railroad, possessing all the advantages of this place, and fewer drawbacks.

It seems almost a pity that the new 26-inch glass which Messrs. Clarke are now making for the Government, and which, when finished, will have no peer in all the world, should be condemned to the disadvantages and impurities of the Washington atmosphere, when, by setting it up in a better place, its power and efficiency might be greatly increased.

C.

The Last of the Great Fire.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Occasionally I have seen notices in your paper of "the last of the great fire." It may probably be doubted by many of your readers, but the fire of Oct. 9, 1871, is not yet burned out. Any one can satisfy himself on this point, and verify the truth of this statement, by going to the foot of Adams street, West Side, where the old National Elevator stood. There the fire has burned every day, and looks now as if it might hold out smoking for months to come.

P. D. HAYES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.

The Rock Island Water Works.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The estimate placed upon the running expenses of the Rock Island Water Works, as printed in your issue of July [illegible], is quite wide of the actual facts and figures in the premises. The actual cost of running the works is a trifle over $6,000, and the receipts will aggregate about $[illegible] the [illegible] year.

ONE THAT KNOWS.

PLE OF DIANA OF EPHESUS.

From the London Times.

It is now about six months since Her jesty's ship Caledonia shipped at Smyrna cargo of marbles, the first fruits of Mr. ood's excavations on the site of the Temple Diana. Although these marbles arrived Malta in February last, only a portion that the least interesting, of the cargo of e Caledonia has as yet reached England, e remainder being now on board two iron ds homeward bound. In the meantime silence so long maintained respecting Wood's memorable discovery has at gth been broken, and a *quasi* publicity s been given to his operations through the ely action of the Dilettanti Society, who, short time since, appointed a committee, sen from among their members, to report on the results of the excavations at hesus up to the present date. This report s printed by the society, not for publica n, but for the information of their n members; but inasmuch as it contains e first clear and authentic account of Mr. ood's operations at Ephesus since the be ning of his enterprise in 1863 a summary the principal facts which it contains may t be uninteresting to the general public. The discovery of the Temple of Diana at hesus may fairly rank among the greatest ievements of archæological research in s century. It was due to no haphazard nture or felicitous guess, but was worked t like a problem by the untiring perse-ver of one man, who was content to dig on years, hoping against hope, and over ing the many difficulties which beset enterprise by sheer strength of will. narrative of Mr. Wood's operations reads the history of a siege, in which the ce invested is gradually approached by a ries of parallels till the moment arrives hen a breach becomes practicable.

It was in exploring the Great Theatre in phesus that Mr. Wood obtained the first by the discovery of an inscription con ning most curious information as to the dowments and worship of the Temple of ana, and lying down the route by which the birthday of the goddess, her silver ines and other treasures were to be carried procession from the Temple to the Great eatre through one city gate, and back to e Temple through another city gate which s called the Magnesian. Starting with this e in his hand, Mr. Wood soon discovered of the two gates named the inscription. From it issued ancient road, flanked, like the pian Way, by sepulchral monuments of e Roman period, and along the line of hich might still be traced the foundations of rtico, which there is good ground for re gnizing as that built by one Damianus in e second century of the Christian era protect the processions from sun and ower. The ancient pavement of the road lay an average depth of twelve feet, and ong its course were the tombs of the prietors and other magnates who gov ned at Ephesus after it had passed under sway of the Romans. The line of this cient way kept pointing in a northeast di ection, and, on exploring the ground outside, nother city gate near the Stadium, a sec nd road, was discovered converging toward s one already partially traced. Mr. Wood hought that, by following these converging acks, he might strike on the line of wall y which the *peribolos*, or sacred precinct round the Temple, was enclosed; and in is hope he was not disappointed, for, in pril, 1869, he struck upon an angle of the eribolos wall, in the masonry of which was serted in duplicate an inscription in Greek d Latin, stating that the Emperor Augus s, out of the revenue of the goddess, had built the *peribolos* wall around her Temple. he distance from the river, and width of e road at this point, were also marked in their inscriptions built into the masonry.

It was clear from this discovery that the mple would be found somewhere within e *peribolos*, the area of which, however, ould not be ascertained, for after tracing e two lines of wall for a short distance, l sign of them was lost, and the Temple ad to be searched for by sinking pits with n the presumed area of the *peribolos*. Here e alluvial soil ran very deep, averaging 22 et above the ancient surface. Many onths were spent in this weary labor; at ngth, in April, 1870, Mr. Wood came upon a avement of square blocks of fine white mar le, on which were lying some fragments of olossal sculpture. These remains were und 13 feet below the surface; immediate y above the pavement was a *stratum* of linters of white marble, partially calcined y fire.

As the area of excavation was enlarged on his spot remains of Ionic architecture on a lossal scale and unmistakably Greek char cter cropped up everywhere; and in Feb uary, 1871, part of the lowest drum of a olumn, six feet one inch in diameter, was und in its original position on its base. It ow became quite clear that the long-sought te of the Temple was found, and operations ere commenced on a much larger scale. n the autumn of 1871 Mr. Wood came upon he lowest drum of a column nearly entire, n which was sculptured a group of male and male figures, standing and sitting. The anding figures were six feet high; the whole mass of white mar le weighed upwards of 11 tons. It was evident that this belonged to one of hose thirty-six sculptural columns which liny mentions as among the *admiranda* of he Temple. Fragments of two more sculp ured drums, a pilaster with a fine group in igh relief, magnificent capitals, bases, and rums of columns, all of the finest white arble, were lying in confused heaps at the ottom of the excavation at the close of the ear 1871. It was time to remove these first ruits of the enterprise, and the Caledonia romptly despatched from Malta by the Ad iralty, took on board upwards of sixty ons of marbles in January.

Since the beginning of this year Mr. Wood as removed the upper *strata* of soil from a uch larger area, preparatory to deeper ex avations in the autumn, a season peculiar y favorably for his operations, because the ater which accumulates in the diggings uring the winter months has then been ab orbed by the sun. The malaria which sets n the marshy plain of Ephesus early in May renders it impossible to employ work men there till the autumn, and this suspen sion of the diggings every year for about five months of the hot season has caused great delay in the progress of the work, but so much of the upper soil has now been re moved that further excavations may be car ried on much more rapidly and on a scale worthy of the discovery.

The Cesnola Collection.

Boston Correspondence of the Worcester Spy.

You may remember that two or three years ago a good deal of interest was excited in the lovers and students of ancient art, by an account of the treasures which General Cesnola, United States Consul at Cyprus, had found in the Necropolis at Idalium, where he had opened about 8,000 tombs. A portion of these articles are now the property of the Museum of Fine Arts in this city, and are on exhibition at the Athenæum. A great many valuable antiquities ve been lent by private collectors, and ke the most beautiful portion of the col ion. The whole is well arranged and logued, and Mr. C. C. Perkins, always earied in his labors for art education, enriched the catalogue with an interest preface. The 339 numbers given and de bed fall far short of the real number of articles in the case, for under "318" grouped more than 100 small objects bronze, Assyrian signet rings, and ptian and Phœnician amulets, and under more than fifty pieces of ancient glass. oldest pieces of pottery are some in the s collection, and three small vases of k and brownish earth, from the pre ric Lacustrian habitations of Southern y. These last belong to Mr. T. G. Apple very curious collection of vases which strates the work of many centuries, be ing with the Asiatic first epoch, from 776 00 B. C. The vases of this period were the most part, made at Corinth, a city ous for its pottery. The second epoch, m 500 to 300 B. C., is marked by figures nted in black upon a red background; third epoch, Græco Italian, from 300 to B. C., has exquisite figures in pure out drawn in red upon a black ground. The rth epoch, from 300 to 100 B. C., is known ly by very large, highly colored and borately decorated vases from Apulia. Appleton has also a dozen or re examples of the succeed period of decadence. The number and beauty of the vases found in tombs is explained by the burial customs of the Greeks and Etruscans. The vases given as prizes at the Panathenaic festivals were buried with the recipient; also, the vases which the deceased had especially valued. Others were hung upon the walls of the grave chamber, while small and unglazed ones were made on purpose for burial. The drawings upon these vases are taken from the whole range of Greek mythology and from the customs of private life. The case of antique lamps, with their various devices, is interesting. Mr. Perkins says that among the most curious of the objects found in the tombs of Idalium are rudely-shaped, and, in some instances, gaudily-painted toys. It has been suggested that mothers placed these playthings in their children's graves. The stone heads are also of great interest, from the variety of type which they exhibit. The Asiatic, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman races, who successively ruled over Cyprus, are each reflected in these mutilated monuments."

Somehow the sculpture and the vases do not attract me half so much as the queer, shapeless, meaningless toys that babies played with three or four thousand years ago, and hugged to their little cold hearts when they were buried. Some of the articles lent for this exhibition are very beautiful, especially a large Boule cabinet of Louis XVI.'s time, an Italian cabinet of the sixteenth century, of ebony inlaid with the most remarkable bits of colored marble, a heavy carved oak chest, with magnificent claw feet of the same date; and some fine Majolica plates, all belonging to Mrs. T. B. Lawrence. A curious dish by the famous Bernard Palissy, who died in 1589, is hideous. It is brilliant green, and covered with snakes, lizards, and other reptiles in high relief. Some of the Majolica plates are beautiful, some are very ugly, but all are interesting, because Majolica was at one time so famous that distinguished artists made designs for it; and early in the sixteenth century the Duke Alfonso d'Este, who was a fancier of pottery, used it on his own table, in place of the plate which he pawned to meet the expenses of a war then going on with the Pope. Among the Majolica specialties were marriage plates, upon which lovers had miniatures of their betrothed painted, with most flattering inscriptions in honor of their beauty or virtues; the plates were then finished with a brilliant iridescent glare. Heaped with fruit or confectionery, they were sent as presents to the beloved! Happy she!

Then there are a few Venetian and old German drinking-glasses, gorgeous with painting, and half covered with jovial inscriptions, a very yellow ivory statuette of the Madonna and child, about 550 years old, in which the Madonna wears a heavy silver crown, and one piece of Luca della Robbia's work. He was a famous Florentine sculptor of the fifteenth century, who, after many trials, succeeded in making an enamel which would give to terra-cotta the durability of marble. He at first used a pure white enamel for figures in high relief on a blue background; afterwards he introduced other colors, and injured the effect of his work. Modern imitations have followed his deteriorated rather than his earlier pure style. It is said that this enamelled terra cotta can bear all the changes of our climate, and when the secret of the enamel is surely known, this style of sculpture will be used here for ornamenting the outsides of buildings, where now the only means of obtaining color is the use of tiles, which often produce a charming effect. In the collection of plaster casts lent by Mr. Perkins, is one from a celebrated work in marble by Luca della Robbia, "The Singing Boys," one of a series of reliefs made for the balustrade of the organ loft in the Duomo at Florence. A very few pictures have place in this collection; but you notice at once Allston's frightful "Elijah fed by Ravens," and a very attractive landscape by Daubigny, hung in a bad light, and called "After Sunset." There are a hundred other things as valuable and interesting as those I have mentioned, and the collection is well worth taking some trouble to see.

ANOTHER SAN DOMINGO BRIBE.

Another Attempt to Bribe Senator Tipton—A Consulate for a Vote—Refutation of Senator Conkling's Charge.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1.

In reply to a charge made by Senator Conkling in his recent New York speech, that the reason of Senator Tipton's disagreement with the President was the latter's refusal to appoint the Senator's son to an important consulate, Senator Tipton makes the following statement:

When the San Domingo treaty was pending in the Senate Mr. Tipton's son was in England, holding the position of clerk of the commercial agency at Bradford, with a salary of $1,400 a year. Desiring, for personal reasons, to go to Huddersfield, he thought that if the agent at the last-named place could be ordered to report to the Consul at Sheffield or Leeds, where Mr. Richardson was, he might get the appointment, which he preferred to the one he had, although the salary was $450 less. To arrange this matter the Senator called upon Assistant Secretary of State Bancroft Davis who at once said that he saw no objection to it, but added, why should your son hold such an unimportant position as that when he can have an important consulship worth $3,000 a year? Go to the President and ask him to appoint him to a consulate; name it, and he will do it. How about San Domingo? "The Senator replied that the treaty could never get through the Senate. Bancroft Davis then said that he considered the opposition to the treaty as a fight against the President.

While the Senator was at the State Department a clerk was called in and ordered to write a letter directing that the change asked for be made. A few weeks later without any explanation, a cable despatch was sent from the State Department to England countermanding the order made in the letter.

The circumstances and the inquiry about the San Domingo treaty in the same breath, in which the important consulship was offered, and the final revoking of the order, requested by the Senator, when he persisted in his opposition to the treaty, Mr. Tipton has always considered as part of the personal influence which the President permitted Baez to exert in favor of the treaty, and he brands Mr. Conkling's story as wholly false. He refused to take the consulship and in return support the San Domingo treaty, and has always believed that its offer was an attempt to influence his vote on the subject. The Senator has never before notice the report, and would not do so now had not Mr. Conkling so publicly made the charge against him.

A Quaker with His Eyes Open.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

By permission of Mr. Cooper we publish the following letter, and it will be seen that the agent, Mr. Tatum, though a Quaker, has changed his view as to how to treat the Indians:

OFFICE KIOWA AGENCY, I. T., July 18.

T. C. Cooper:

Thy letter of the 9th inst. was received yesterday. In reply, would state that there are some extravagant reports about the Indians in Texas which are entirely unfounded. They have, however, been in Texas on numerous occasions this season; have murdered many persons, and captured one woman and two children, and stolen, I have no doubt, hundreds of horses. I consider the frontier of Texas far from safe. The principal depredators are the Kiowas, and it is probable that they may be willing soon to make another "peace" to last during the winter, provided the old established custom is complied with, viz: Give them a large amount of annuity goods and presents if they will cease their raids! This I believe to be wrong and needs "reforming."

Last year, on my request, General Sherman promptly arrested Satanta and others, which I believe had a good effect, and I would now like to have a few dozen more of the leading raiders arrested, and all of the branded animals taken from the Kiowa and Quahauda Indians. If this could be done I think there would be but little more trouble in controlling them or any other Indians in this section of the country. But as long as the old military programme is continued to hire them to cease their raiding, we may expect to have raiding. There are no State authorities who would venture to hire white desperadoes to cease their nefariousness, and it is equally hazardous with the Indians.

I have written more than thou asked for and more than I intended. Respectfully,

LAURIE TATUM,
United States Indian Agent.

How Did It Get There—An Immense Amount of Money Unearthed.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 6.

At the old camp grounds, where the prisoners were kept during the war, and which is now known as the State Fair grounds, there runs a ditch along the southeast side, which is covered in several places by bridges. Men have been at work on the grounds lately, and among other things were repairing these bridges. On Saturday last, as they were removing one of the abutment logs, Captain Otwell found under the log an old-fashioned leathern pocket-book, containing an immense roll of money in bank bills. The surprise of the men can be imagined. They commenced to grasp for it, and in their eagerness the money was pulled in pieces. It had lain so long it would not bear handling. The money was in old State Bank bills, and no real estimate can be made as to the amount. It is thought, however, that there was $100,000. The pocket book was yet in a condition to be handled, but the bills were too far gone to be able to count them accurately. They might have been in better condition if they had not been seized so eagerly by the men when they found it to be money. Of course nothing is known as to how it came there, but the supposition is that it was secreted there by some Rebel prisoner during the war. If this is the case, the money must have lain there for the last eight or ten years. This seems to be the only plausible reason that can be given of the mystery. It probably belonged to some Southern soldier, who concealed it for safety, and afterward died in the prison. The workmen are said to be very enthusiastic in their digging after that, and every log they rolled over they expected to find hidden treasures; but it is not often that lightning strikes the same spot twice.

A Warning to Able Barristers.

From the Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph.

Whether we regard the chance of getting their fees, or their political prospects, the outlook as presented to Thomas McGehan's lawyers is not the most pleasant one. For instance, Mr. Sam Craighead, of Dayton, defended the cowardly assassin of Myers with such signal ability that a Montgomery County jury pronounced the murderer an innocent man. Mr. Craighead is now, or was until he heard last week from Preble County, anxious to represent the Fourth District in Congress. Preble County, in thunder tones, informed Mr. Craighead that no man who had defended the arch assassin could carry the Republican vote of Republican Preble, and heeding the monition, Mr. Craighead withdrew from the canvass.

Again Governor McBurney was a candidate before the Third District Congressional Convention, and, while his ability was recognized, he was badly beaten, and the proclaimed reason for his defeat was the professional services he had given the murderer of Myers.

A few weeks since the name of Judge Hume was presented to the State Democratic Convention as a candidate for State Judge. His friends were active in his behalf, but the story of his connection as the attorney of the blood-stained McGehan was known, and to that connection more than to any other his defeat must be attributed.

Pigeons vs. Electricity.

Mr. Tegetmeir, the great English authority on such matters, writes the following letter to the London *Times* on pigeon despatches:

"The promoters of the system of electric telegraphy insist on its immense superiority over the other plan of pigeon despatches. How far these pretensions are founded on facts is shown by the results of the pigeon race to Brussels, which started from the Crystal Palace on Thursday last, when seventy-two birds were flown at noon. Immediately on their departure I telegraphed to the Secretary of the society whose members had forwarded the birds, announcing their departure. The first birds arrived in Brussels at 5:28 p. m., and the telegram at 5:30 p. m.

"Another example, and I have done. During the Crimean war the intelligence was conveyed to Colombo, Ceylon, seventy miles north of Point de Galle, where the ships to India landed their despatches, an the salute fired on the news of the fall of Sebastopol resulted from information brought by those [illegible] The electric telegraph was established and the pigeon post abolished. I have recently been requested to restock Colombo with Belgian 'voyageurs,' as the information brought by the electric wires is neither so speedy nor so certain as that conveyed by the birds. The Prussians, wise in their generation, have taken lessons from the Parisians, and established pigeon posts into Metz and other fortified towns. In the event of a war in which we may be engaged, what would be the value of birds that would convey messages to Jersey, Guernsey, etc., when the telegraphic wires had been cut by the enemy?"

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

It is proposed to make a city out of Rochelle, Ogle County, of three wards.

—Moline votes for city incorporation, 361 against 19; and against minority representation in the city government, 21 to 247.

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will have to build a bridge across the Mississippi at Clinton.

—White collars will be put around the chimneys of all the steamers controlled by W. F. Davidson, thus realizing what was considered a vain prediction years ago, that he would run the white collars from St. Paul to New Orleans.

WISCONSIN.

One Milwaukee yard will produce ten million brick this summer.

—The contract for building the Fond du Lac Air Line Road was let on Tuesday.

—The shores of Green Lake are covered with parties camping out, and hunting, fishing, and boating.

—It is supposed the principal workshops of the Western Union Railroad will be moved from Racine to Milwaukee.

—The *Wisconsin* says: We hear that two or three members of that august body, the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, "laid down" on Tuesday.

MICHIGAN.

Bay City votes $59,000 to complete water works that were not to cost more than $118,000.

—Shipments of iron ore from Escanaba to the 27th ult., were 206,237 gross tons, against 203,985 tons for a corresponding period last year.

—The St. Jo. *Herald* says blackberries are coming in freely. The bushes are looking fine for the crop of next year, while the total number of bushels for the season of 1872 will largely surprise those who believed the crop destroyed by last winter's extreme cold. Grapes will only afford a medium crop.

CALIFORNIA.

The ten savings banks of San Francisco had, June 30, 42,999 depositors, and $40,369,405 on deposit. The ten interior savings banks of California had 15,714 depositors, and $7,414,967 on deposit.

—Real estate transactions at San Francisco in July aggregated 269 sales for $828,795, a decrease in value of $346,482 from transactions reported in June. There were also in July 131 mortgages, of $614,533, and 124 releases, of $575,324.

—The San Francisco City Treasury held, August 1, $309,588, in gold and silver.

—There had been to Aug. 1, 972 subscribers at San Francisco to $664,300 stock of the new Railroad Company, to co-operate with the Atlantic & Pacific.

NEBRASKA.

The sales of the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of July, 1872, were 30,389.30 acres, amounting to $133,897.03, at an average of $4.41 per acre. The total sales from July 28, 1869, to the present date are 601,559.06 acres, amounting to $2,533,307.58, at an average of $4.21 per acre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A shade of light buff, known as Isabel, is the fashionable color in England.

—It is said that, since this century began, more than 300 islands of Eastern and Southern Polynesia alone have been led by the Gospel, as taken to them by missionaries, to renounce their heathenism.

—A Meriden (Ct.) man eloped with a New York woman for Japan last week, leaving his wife and one child behind him.

—The Newport *Mercury* tried to say that Colonel Higginson had a cordial reception in London from literary men, savants and radicals generally. The good intentions of the editor were thwarted by the printer, who perversely substituted the words "servants and rascals."

—As an instance of caste and ritualism running mad, Church and State cites the case of a priest who was greatly offended because a newly-ordained deacon recently took the "Gospel side of the altar" instead of "the Epistle side" to read the prayers prescribed. The priest acknowledged that there was no rubric to guide them in the matter, but it was the common practice of the Church to enable the congregations to distinguish who was priest and who deacon.

—The South Carolina Lunatic Asylum now has within its walls about four hundred inmates, three-fourths of whom are beneficiaries, of which latter class one-third are negroes. At the last session of the Legislature, $80,000—a liberal sum—was appropriated for its support, but not one dollar has been paid over to the asylum for that purpose, and this institution has been carried on by the private credit of a few benevolent individuals.

—There are 15,000 square miles of coal fields in which Pittsburgh is interested, and $15,000,000 of Pittsburgh capital is invested therein. Probably $25,000,000 more is invested in transportation; and the total of all interests dependent upon these coal fields cannot fall short of the enormous sum of $100,000,000.

—This is from a lady's diary: "At last night's party there were some two or three women too much *decolleté*, and, when the gentlemen bent over to speak to them, they used their fans to hide their necks. True modesty ought not to be aware of exposure, and this effort at concealment excites a man's imagination more than simple exposure."

—Mrs. Hurlbut, of Winsted, Conn., arose from her bed, about midnight, last Monday night, went up Main street in her night-clothes, rang the bell of a drug store, and called for medicine,—all in a sound sleep. When the druggist asked, "Who's there?" she awoke, and fell down, overcome with fright. She was carried back to her home, where her husband was sleeping profoundly, unconscious of her absence.

—In Meigs County, Ohio, the other night, Firman Smith, after taking off his boots and stockings to prepare for going to bed, stepped out on a back porch of his house for some purpose, and, as he did so, was struck in one of his feet by what he at once knew to be the fangs of a snake. The blow was a severe one, and was on the top of the foot, near the instep. On procuring a light and returning to the porch, he discovered a copperhead snake apparently in the last throes of dissolution, and soon after, without any agency of his, it died. Mr. Smith used some liniment and went about his business.

—At the Chelmsford assizes, a prisoner who pleaded "guilty" to a charge of breaking into a church to steal, delivered to the Judge, Mr. Baron Martin, a brief written address, which commenced with this appeal: "My Lord, I have been over eighteen weeks a prisoner waiting for my trial. If it impresses your kind judgment in my favor, I shall be ever thankful, and I will bring you as fine a bird for a present as was ever brought from India next voyage." The reading of this excited, of course, much merriment. The learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment, observing, "But mind, you must not bring me that bird."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

—Starching a husband is a novelty in domestic warfare which is quite refreshing. Such an expedient was called in requisition down East, a day or two or two since, and a refractory husband brought to terms. The "ugly brute" was just the least bit drunk, and the wife grew tired of his nonsense in and around the kitchen. There was no broomstick handy, so she gave him notice to quit. He didn't seem to heed the notice, so she unceremoniously seized a pail of hot starch, and besmeared him with it from head to foot. The starch came off quickly, taking the skin with it, wherever it touched. He was sent to the Health Officer, and declines to prosecute, saying he would take lodgings in some other quarter, and, like a dutiful husband, send his wife money to support the family.

—A circle of ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain, in Paris, have proposed the levying of a heavy tax upon their dressmakers' bills—to declare to Government that they are ready to bear themselves, and to inflict upon their sister Parisiennes a tax of ten francs on every one hundred for all dresses costing more than one hundred francs, for the purpose of aiding the National Budget. This idea is a proof of patriotism which has no small magnanimity about it, especially if women pique themselves upon dressing with as great and still greater luxury than before this voluntary increase of their toilette expenses. No doubt this self-imposed tax will be especially grateful to the patriotic feelings of the husbands of the Faubourg St. Germain ladies.

—The Clinton, Conn., Postmaster has been detected in robbing the mails, and his arrest virtually closes a long series of arrests made for this nasty species of theft. The first man arrested was Hemingway, the Mail Agent, some two years ago; then the development in regard to the Branford Post-Office followed last spring; and only last week young Buttricks was arrested for the same offence, committed in the New London office, and it may be said that the clerk in the New London office next above Buttricks has, since the arrest of the latter, said that if he had known that Detective Camp was on the track of Buttricks, he would have seen to it that the arrest would not have followed. The dismissal of this clerk will take place immediately. The Clinton man was arrested by means of decoy letters, and it was found that his peculations were very considerable.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Ivory [illegible] in coral set,
When 'twixt parties' lips you see,
SOZODONT, 'tis safe to bet,
Beautifies the ivory.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Son, Burr [illegible] Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Ford, [illegible] & Co. and others, sell Burnett's superior Flavoring Extracts.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

A Delightful Surprise. Ladies whose faces are [illegible] by superficial discolorations, and who have resolved to try Hagan's Magnolia Balm as a remedy, have no idea of the welcome surprise they will receive from their mirrors after a few applications of that beautiful purifier of the complexion. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH BRANCH RIVER LOTS, [illegible] on North Branch, near Division-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—4 LOTS ON INDIANA-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt. Complete abstract of title. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BUBLE-ST.—TWO LOTS ON Buble-st., near Sixteenth-st. and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad depot. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50x175 FEET ON WABASH-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front. This lot can be bought at a bargain. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 75x125 FEET, WITH A VERY good house, fronting east on Sangamon-st., between West Madison and West Washington-sts. THOMAS H. ELLIS, 156 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—TWO-STORY building and ground lease, 27 to 31 West Washington-st. Apply to HAMLIN, HALE & CO., 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments; interest 6 per cent; water on premises and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, No. 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HOUSE HUNTERS attention. Two nice cottages at Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st.) very near horse and steam cars—with hard and soft water, gas, mantels, &c. Only $3,150 each; $500 cash and $500 yearly. Cheaper than paying rent. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 4 NEW HOUSES, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.; will sell with small payment down, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on premises, or at 130 Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, grounds well improved. Only [illegible] minutes' ride. Good inside lot taken as first payment. DAVISSON & [illegible], 37 West Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—25x130 FEET ON VAN BUREN-st., near Western-av., $60 per foot, one-third cash, balance on time. Apply at 167 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOURTEEN lots within a block east of Humboldt Park south of North-av., at $600 per lot if taken at once. SCHRADER BROS., 135 West Randolph-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—FIVE ROOM COTTAGE WITH [illegible] between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Price only $1,000.
5 room cottage with basement and barn, and lot 48x124 feet, North Robey-st., near Wabansia. Price, $2,500.
10 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Dexter Park, $480—$100 cash, balance on time.
10 lots at Maplewood—$200 each; near school, and depot of Northwestern Railroad; lots selling here every day from $400 to $500. Talk of bargains! Nothing like this anywhere. C. McCONNELL, 12 Masonic Building.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS LOT, [illegible] FEET on the south side of Lake-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts.; party wall on east side. Title beyond question; full abstract prepared. Easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—99 YRS. LEASES; [illegible] FEET ON State, near Randolph-st.; 40x170 feet on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court; 26x110 feet on Michigan-av., adjoining the Tremont House. These are the only leases of the kind in the market. No reappraisals during the whole time. Also privilege to purchase. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—FRANKLIN-ST., N. E. COR. FRANKLIN and Charles-st., 40x153, only $6,000 for three days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25x125, ON CAMPBELL-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., east front, $40 per foot, if taken soon. 167 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CAMPBELL PARK at only $1,200 each, one fourth cash, balance in one, two or three years. Hydrant water on the lots. Apply at 167 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—3 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS, each 31x133 ft., east front on Duncan-st., 31 ft. north of the Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, and two blocks west of Clark-st. They are accessible from the Van Buren-st. depot by four daily dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad, run at hours to suit merchants and mechanics; fare 5c. Will sell on long time, requiring no payment for 3 years to parties who will build immediately. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—200x161 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., 66 feet south of Fifty-third-st., east front; will sell all or part of same, at $30 per foot, half cash and balance at the end of 3 years. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—LOT 40 FEET front on Clark-st., near Jackson, nearly opposite Grand Pacific Hotel and new Post Office building. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, north-east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EAST JACKSON-ST.—PROPERTY known as Trinity Church, being 71x151 feet, surrounded on all sides by streets and alleys. Price low. Terms of payment made easy. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, north-east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN, NORTH OF Thirty-second-st., a fine lot 50x166. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—9 ROOM 2-STORY DWELLING ON Washington-st., near Halsted, to be moved, $1,000. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON LEASED GROUND at a bargain; ground rent, $100, on Green-st., near Adams. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY DWELLING and lot, 185 Bucker-st. Call at the Nicholson Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—MICHIGAN-AV., south of Sixteenth-st., two-story and basement brick house and lot; all modern improvements, fine [illegible] house and stable. A very small cash payment required, balance easy if applied for this week. G. [illegible] & SON, 274 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—[illegible] TWO NEW OCTAGON MARBLE front residences, 52 and 54 Throop-st., fronting Jefferson Park, the best location in the city. Inquire at 77 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—IN EGANDALE SUB-DIVISION—[illegible] feet, continuous east front, being 1 block north of Oak-st. and Lexington-av.; also 463 feet west frontage opposite the same. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES IN SEC. 7, 38, 14. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 34, 40, 13—FRONTING on [illegible], and on line of St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. A great bargain. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 37, north range 15, east of 3d p. m. Inquire of LEAW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ONLY A FEW OF THOSE LARGE lots left, 33x125 feet. These are the cheapest lots in the city, and selling the fastest; $1,000 each on Harley and Idaho-sts. and $1,100 each on Western-av. Apply on the grounds, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st., or at 167 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—30 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER of Lake and Franklin-sts.; long time. E. S. FOX, 118 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT GROVE LOT 104 FEET front on Addison-av., near Lincoln Park, only $3,500, $250 cash, 5 years' time at 6 per cent; lots on West Lake-st., $400 to $500. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET NORTH-WEST CORNER Van Buren and Sherman-sts., fine location for hotel; property will be sold at much less than its value, and without any money down, to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 155 Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—404 MICHIGAN-AV. A 4-STORY marble front house, first-class in every respect, lot 25x133, with brick barn, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 97 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A COTTAGE of 7 rooms, large pantry, and two closets with large barn, and five years' lease of lot. Apply at 145 North Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 40 ACRES on the southwest corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth-st., running west to South Park-av., and south to Sixty-sixth-st. This property will pay largely when subdivided. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CHEAP, FOR CASH OR will exchange in part for unincumbered city property. The farm is desirably located, 28 miles from Chicago, and only 30 minutes' ride from city limits. W. F. BREWSTER, 134 East Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT FOR EASTERN parties, well located acre property. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A FIFTY FOOT lot to build on south of Thirty-fifth-st. and east of South Park Boulevard. Also have a customer for 30 feet south of Thirty-fifth-st. on Wabash-av. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 473 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—ONE BRICK or stone front house worth about $16,000. Also want three frame houses with lots, worth from $4,000 to $10,000. Owners please send descriptions. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 473 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

CARPETS DUSTED, RELAID AND RENOVATED, 1057 Indiana-av. BARKER, formerly 16 Adams-st.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND HOSE-CART; must be in good repair and at reasonable price. Address Room 4, 20 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HARDWARE store in good location; Stock not to exceed $6,000. Address HARDWARE, Box 36, Amboy, Ill., giving price, location, &c.

WANTED—TO INVEST A FEW THOUSAND dollars in a good business by young man of experience. Address A 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—FIXTURES FOR DRUG store, or small prescription stock and fixtures. Address C 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—TO TAKE THE trimming of eight store fronts on the corner of West Madison and Green-sts. H. CRINE.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!—THE highest price paid for second-hand gold and silver watches. Apply at auction store, No. 48 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TO ARRANGE FOR THE SALE OF a staple article in the grocery trade in the country. Men travelling and selling goods can make satisfactory arrangement by communicating with the agent, D 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE DESIROUS OF GOING to Colorado in the interests of the Southwestern Colony with us where you can secure a good home, to call in by [illegible] Office, Lewis House, 139 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, Gen'l Sup't.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO KNOW that though you have no home in Chicago you can get one free in Colorado free of cost. Office 145 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN.

WANTED—UNLESS YOU BEAR THE REPUTATION of being honest and industrious, and can get along without your brandy, the south-western colony of Colorado is a bad place to go to. If you are sober-minded and industrious, come and join us, and secure a good home while you can. Office 145 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIRST RATE carriage horse for a good safe; also silver [illegible] for gold watch. Address N 73, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CAPITAL, to extend wholesale liquor trade. Address WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO has had an experience of twelve years in mercantile pursuits, [illegible] commands a large trade, and is well [illegible] can take an active part. Address A, care 79 [illegible] Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—A beautiful suburban house with all modern improvements, furnace, gas, and soft water; near depot, with handsome lot, covered with trees; 12 rooms; good barn; fine cellar, and everything complete; double parlors; piazza and bay window; $16,500. Terms easy. Must be sold at once.
Comfortable house and lot, 60x125, on Oak-st., near Madison-av., $10,000.
Good house and fine lot, 75x175, at $6,500.
Choice building lots, corners, wooded, near depot and lake, at bargains.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest, lots $5 to $10 per foot. Money advanced to build; 5 years on land and money; persons wishing to see me can request it by mail. I will call at their place of business. M. ASHLEY MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—37 LOTS ON Humboldt Park, offered at a great bargain if taken at once. Several houses to exchange for outside property, or will sell cheap. Located on south side. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON CENTRE-AV., SOUTH of Boulevard and near Halsted. Good to subdivide; and will be sold at a great bargain.
80 acres on Fifty-fifth-st., sec. 14, Township 38, R. 13.
25 acres on Wallace-st. and near Boulevard.
5 acres in southwest ¼ Sec. 24, T. 38, R. 13, subdivided in lots, at $350 per acre.
80 acres near Norwood Park, $350 per acre, and near Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.
KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE property. Lake Forest is acknowledged as the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs, and with its schools of high grade, churches, elegant private residences offers unusual attractions to those seeking suburban homes. Call and see views of scenery, residences, &c. A. L. CANFIELD, 149 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERTY at Evanston in [illegible] addition, near depot; lots 50 feet front by 170 feet deep.
For sale at Danby, 20 minutes from city limits, a 50 acre farm, between Wheaton and Danby stations; a choice tract for out lots. A 10 acre grass tract near station. A 10 acre lot with house, spring and 200 fruit trees. A choice homestead, 1 acre, good house and barn. W. F. BREWSTER, 134 East Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—50x175, ALL grove, on Michigan-av.; fine location, short distance from station; 50x175 on Indiana-av., same neighborhood; 50 or 100 feet on Wabash, near Sixty-first; splendid property, three minutes' walk to depot; 50x175 on State-st., between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-st. There is no question of doubt but that building sites on these beautiful avenues, as near the South Park and Englewood Station, will make it the [illegible] passenger trains daily to and from the city gives all necessary railroad facilities. Commutation tickets $8 per hundred rides. HULBURD & CO., Englewood and 95 East Harrison.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE BUILDING lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth, near Wentworth-av. and Boulevard. HULBURD & CO., Englewood and 95 East Harrison.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL AT ENGLEWOOD. Several splendid cottages and two-story houses nearly ready for occupancy. Make your selections quick as they are selling rapidly. More trains than any other suburb—24 passenger trains to and from the city daily. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES IN SEC. 3, T. 36, R. 14, near Michigan Central Railroad. Price $100 per acre; quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., S W COR FORTY-eighth-st., 200 ft; [illegible]
Michigan-av., s w cor Forty-eighth st, 200 ft; $15,000.
Vincennes-av., s e cor Bowen-av. 53 ft, $6,000.
Oakwood Boulevard, near South Park Boulevard, 100 ft. $10,000.
Woodlawn-av., s w cor Fifty-second-st., 100 ft. $5,000.
Lexington-av., s e cor Fifty-second-st. 100 ft. $5,000.
Calumet-av., n w cor Fifty-first-st., 250 ft., $24,000.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Come and see. 304 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD ACRE blocks; long time, easy payments. Splendid investment. Large margin in retailing. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, south and west of city limits, very cheap. Easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR MILWAUKEE-av., just north of city limits. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS CLOSE TO NORMAL School and depot, Englewood. Monthly payments; long time. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD for $2,500—1-5 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent. J. A. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, West Evanston, Lake Grove, and Glencoe, lots at wholesale price; lower than any other party can afford to sell them at. I can sell a lot from $250 up to $1,000, and a house and lot from $1,500 to $6,000, on easy terms to suit. Monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 24 South Canal-st., or at Evanston.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—NOW FOR A BARGAIN; MUST BE sold this week; one stylish coupe, one set good mounted double harness, neither been used but three months; one pair matched bays, fast; all to be sold separate or together. J. W. COOK, rear of 21 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE. PRICE, $40. O. C. HINES, No. 256 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FRENCH PONY, GENTLE, fit for boys to ride; also 2 good horses. 757 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND SQUARE BOX top buggy, Seal & Brown's make, good as new; price $225. Apply at 140 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $125, FINE SORREL MARE, SIX years, sound, gentle and a good trotter. Apply at southeast corner of Michigan and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR $75, ONE SECOND-HAND open buggy. Apply at 69 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—SORREL MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, and sound; will trot in 2:50 under the watch, and is as handsome as can be. Price, $550. Apply at Chicago Roofing Co., 198 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST MULES IN Chicago. Inquire at 120 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—MY OPEN CARRIAGE, HORSES, and harness; being a first rate turnout. Would sell horses alone if desired; they are very fine well-matched bays. Application must be made immediately, as I am going away. JAMES MORGAN, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO FINE BUGGY horses, one open buggy, one single harness, one double harness. Apply to C. M. CLARKE, Receiver, 61 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF GOOD SOUND CARRIAGE horses; will pay cash, or exchange lots corner Ashland-av. and Twelfth-st. at cash price. B. PHILPOT, room 5, 118 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE and stylish horse, sound, kind and gentle. Will take cheap outside lots or cheap lands. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE horses; must be 16½ hands high, and good style. CROSSMAN & CO., 416 and 418 Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, old gold and silver, guns, pistols, musical and other instruments, clothing, and all goods of value, or will loan money on the above goods. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 263 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MORTGAGE NOTES FOR $3,150 each bearing interest at 8 per cent, running respectively 1½ and 2½ years, and abundantly secured by Trust Deed on unimproved property in the burnt district. Apply at room No. 1, 191 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend cashed at very highest rates, Chicago or Eastern companies. J. N. WITHERELL, 363 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

LOANS ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO REAL estate for a term of years made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 212 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, large sums at 9 per cent; houses on lease ground and second mortgages. B. GROSSMAN, Room 31, 151 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE receipts and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$5,000 ON BUILDING in course of erection, to cost $15,000; $5,000 already paid; one-third done; material will be on the ground to finish in ten days. Only principals dealt with. Security A No. 1. Address Y 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $400 FOR A SHORT time. Good security will given and good interest allowed. Address Q 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW TERWILLIGER & CO. safe No. 9. Inquire of TEALL & FISHER, No. 7 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS' Locks, Butts and Bronzed Goods at low figures. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—FILE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, commencing with the first number issued after the fire. Complete to the present time. Address A 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CITY MAP, LARGE SIZE, cheap. 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ROGERS' PLATED SPOONS AND forks at less than New York prices. Great bargains. WM. & A. W. WHEELER.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TEAM LICENSE cheap. Inquire at No. 176 South Desplaines-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, Ill.—A charmingly located and splendidly equipped boarding school for boys. IRA W. ALLEN, Principal.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS., A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESville—The session commences on October 1. The institution embraces an Academic Department, and Departments of Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture. For catalogue apply to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. CHAS. S. VENABLE, Chairman of the Faculty.

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DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 582, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; [illegible] in the Courts of Chicago avoided; nine years' practice. Address P. O. Box 1037.

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WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $25,000 WORTH OF CITY or suburban, improved or unimproved real estate, in exchange for a choice piece of [illegible] front of Court House. 200 feet. Also wanted, city or suburban property in exchange for farms. I have them from 40 to 160 acres, some of them fruit farms. M. H. NORRIS, Room 2, 47 West Randolph-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN be consulted on marriage, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FACING AND MILWAUKEE PRESSED BRICK on hand and for sale in large and small quantities; [illegible] dimension stone of all sizes and qualities. [illegible]

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT 40x75, WITH POWER, 129 AND 132 Fulton-st. Inquire rear of Alling & Elliott.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY [illegible] DWELLING, No. 1160 Michigan-av., corner of Thirty-sixth-st., 9 rooms and [illegible], gas and water, house in first-class order. Apply to O. [illegible], Room 9, 144 and 146 East Madison.

TO RENT—[illegible] FOR SALE—100 VINCENNES-av., brick [illegible] rooms, gas and water; [illegible] Inquire [illegible] F. HARDING, 151 Monroe.

TO RENT—[illegible] WITH 8 ROOMS, 348 WEST Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID COTTAGE, 837 South Morgan-st., 6 rooms, closets, bath rooms, &c. Convenient to horse cars. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, 103 Walnut-st. Apply to [illegible] LEONARD, [illegible] block, corner [illegible] and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—A [illegible] LARGE COTTAGE, TWO blocks west of Union Park and one half block from street cars; furniture for sale; house nicely furnished, new; a good chance to procure a splendid [illegible] Address or apply to M. C., 117 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE HOUSES ON MICHIGAN and Prairie-avs. [illegible] rooms on Wentworth-av., house [illegible] Highwood. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN FINE LOCATION, NEAR Union Park, house of 10 rooms; has bath room, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Rent $100 per month. Possession immediately. Address R 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE OF FORTY rooms, suitable for hotel or boarding house purposes, corner of Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, PANTRY, and clothes-press. Inquire at 558 Centre-av.

TO RENT—A NICE HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS; rent $60 per month, No. 178 West Madison-st. Furniture all new, can be bought at $1,000; $400 cash down, balance $5 per week, without interest. Apply at house, 178 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BED room and closet, suitable for two persons; terms $25 per month in advance; also single room $12 per month. No. 1062 Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—SPACIOUS ACCOMMODATIONS for gentleman and wife or small family of adults; a whole floor of furnished or partly furnished rooms, with modern conveniences. 624 West Adams-st., near a first class boarding-house.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED front rooms without board, suitable for lady and gentleman, or four gentlemen. Call at 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms. Apply at 173 North Dearborn-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE FURNISHED FRONT rooms, [illegible]; also, single rooms by the day or longer. 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOM for one gentleman in a small private German family. Inquire at 263 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK BASEMENT AND three rooms above; choice neighborhood. Inquire at 407 Fulton-st., or of F. J. REED, Water Office.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, NO. 365 SOUTH Clark-st. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—FOUR SEPARATE FLOORS, 3 rooms each, for man and wife, newly fitted up, right in the centre of business. 59 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—118 WEST LAKE-ST., 4 ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping; closet, pantry, and water convenient.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, LOWER PART OF cottage on Lytle, near Taylor-st.; water in kitchen, large grounds, to small family only. Apply to GOLDEN & BRASHER, Real Estate and House-renting Agents, No. 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, for business or sleeping rooms, on corner of State and Van Buren-sts. J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—NO. 611 STATE-ST., 4 ROOMS ON second floor, in good order for housekeeping; also two furnished sleeping rooms.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, together, gas and water, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. None need apply unless desiring first-class accommodations. Can be seen at 82 South Green-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board. 264 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—LINCOLN SCHOOL BOOK AND candy store, 319 Larrabee-st. Low rent, and lease if desired.

TO RENT—HALL 50x78, LIGHTED WITH gas, and suitable for any purpose, corner Taylor and Canal-sts. Apply at 471 South Canal-st. F. BEDLAN.

TO RENT—A BRICK BUILDING, WITH BASEMENT, rooms up stairs, &c. Good location. Apply at 45 Clybourn-av., in rear.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE STORE, 31 and 33 South Canal-st. Apply on the premises. HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

TO RENT—THE HALL AT CORNER OF WEST Twelfth and Clinton-sts., now occupied by Fields Lodge. E. MARKS, 193 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS store, 40 by 107 feet, with 36 by 88 feet, fronting on Harrison and Halsted-sts. Built for a dry goods house.

TO RENT—STORE OF 58 WEST RANDOLPH-st.; also lease for sale. Inquire at same number.

TO RENT—NO. 287 AND 289 KINZIE-ST.; TWO-story and basement. Stores near Rush-st. bridge. No. 848 West Madison-st., cottage with large lot. No. 787 West Madison-st., large store with basement, marble front. KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEVATOR, SITUATED IN ONE of the best towns in the State for buying corn; immediate possession given. Apply to J. N. ASH & Co., No. 20 Washington-st., Board of Trade Building.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements in new marble fronts on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 325 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A LARGE BASEMENT, IN good location, [illegible] for grocery or lager beer saloon. Apply at 28 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—CIGAR STORE, NO. 383 STATE-ST., 20x55 feet. Lease and fixtures for sale. Rent $50 per month.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OF 5 or 6 rooms, on or near West Van Buren-st., east of Loomis, in a good locality; rent per month not to exceed $30. Address A. E. M., 142 and 144 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house of 10 or 12 rooms. West side. Address, giving location and terms, C 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR COTTAGE of 8 or 10 rooms; location, South Side, east of State, north of Thirtieth-st. Address L 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, A HOUSE of 8 or 10 rooms, with modern conveniences, on paved street; West Side preferred. Address O 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED room by a single gentleman. Address J F, Briggs House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, by a responsible tenant; West side, near street cars. Address R 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE TO SIX ROOMS furnished complete for housekeeping; terms must be moderate. Address F 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board; home comforts required. South side preferred. Address J. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS pleasantly located, for man and wife, without board; would like a view of the lake. Rent paid in advance and best of references given. Address, with price, Y 58, Tribune Branch office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families, or single gentlemen, late dinner.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED front room to rent, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—A nicely furnished room, to rent, with board, gas, bath, &c.

50 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant front room; family private.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE boarding house, newly furnished. Furnished rooms to rent, without board, for ladies or gentlemen. Board by the day, week, or meal.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF May—Furnished back parlor, with first-class board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

343 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—SIX OR EIGHT respectable persons can be accommodated with first-rate board and lodging. Terms moderate.

622 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One furnished and one unfurnished suite of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds; this is the finest location and best accommodations on West side.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $5 to $9 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

31 INDIANA-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, for gentlemen.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with board; also, day boarders wanted.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE PLEASANT room to rent, with board, unfurnished, except carpet, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen, rooming together. Terms $18 per week.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED front parlor to rent with board; also smaller room at moderate rates.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS, with board, for two or three gentlemen on moderate terms.

548 WABASH-AV.—A NICE LARGE FURNISHED or unfurnished room; also a smaller room to rent, with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM. Also, a single rooms, with board. References required.

Country.

SHERIDAN-AV., ONE-HALF MILE SOUTH OF the Normal School—Two or three families can be accommodated with first class board for the summer or by the year; the Blue Island dummy passes the door eight times a day. For particulars address Mrs. H. M. DUNN, Englewood, Cook County, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN MUSIC, FRENCH, and German, by a young gentleman of college education, as payment for board and lodging. References as to character and ability first-class. Address 37, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND board for two, where there are few or no boarders; location, Wabash or Michigan-avs., north of Sixteenth-st.; terms must be moderate; references given and required. Address V 58, Tribune branch office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR EIGHT SINGLE gentlemen and three married couples. Apply at 312 West Madison-st., from 1 to 3 p. m.

BOARD—FOR TWO YOUNG MEN IN A PRIVATE family, on the South Side or near by; [illegible] Address [illegible] 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for gentleman and lady; accommodations must be first class; West Side preferred. Address M 57, Tribune office, stating terms and location; references exchanged.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, [illegible] or unfurnished; will pay well for good accommodations. Address W 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH DAY board in a private family on the West Side. Location preferred north of Madison and east of Sangamon. [illegible] Address, with particulars, [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM FOR [illegible] private family, for married couple or [illegible] 283 West Lake-st.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS BY GENTLEMAN and wife on South side; accommodations must be of the best. Address F 74, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with school furniture business, as salesman and correspondent. Address Y 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER—BY A GENERAL commission house. Address, stating age, experience and salary wanted, D 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT prescription drug clerk, who speaks the English and German languages. One who has experience, and one who has learned the business in Germany preferred. Inquire at No. 488 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL CLOTHING salesman—one acquainted with city trade preferred. E. T. GOODRICH, 141 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, IMMEDIATELY. 1188 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD PLOW BLACKSMITHS and Plow fitters, steady employment and good wages. Apply to Naperville Agricultural Works.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS, AT HOOLEY'S Opera House, on Randolph-st., opposite old Court House.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOSS weaver; also competent Crompton loom weavers. Address PAYNE, HASTINGS & CO., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER, AT FACTORY, corner Illinois and Kingsbury-st.

WANTED—A FIRST HAT TRIMMER, AT CAVANNA'S, 31 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TINNERS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY at DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT, 228 Lake-st., corner Franklin.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CARPENTERS to settle in suburban town. S. MEARS, 605 Wentworth-av., between 6 and 7 a. m.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS AT 9 MONROE, near State, next to the Brinkworth Block. E. NEECH.

WANTED—A LOCKSMITH, ALSO A BELLHANGER. Apply in basement 72 Madison-st., corner State.

WANTED—GOOD WATCHMAKER; STEADY employment, at 442 State-st. A. RINCK.

WANTED—ONE POLISHER, TO WORK ON walnut mouldings. M. SORENSEN, 112 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD TAILORS, TO GO TO THE country, 2 coat makers and 2 pants makers. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed. F. PHILLIPS, 10 and 12 Madison-st., east of Wabash-av., from [illegible]

WANTED—A BRASS MOULDER, AT 252 EAST Kinzie.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER, ONE that speaks French or German preferred; must be a salesman also; at H. C. SMITH'S jewelry store, 78 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEWING MACHINE adjuster that understands all kinds of shuttle machines. Apply today between 4 and 5 p. m., at the Sewing Machine Emporium, 225 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH AT 137 West Polk-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—COACHMAN OF EXPERIENCE in the city. Young man—must have best of city references. Apply at 25 Park-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TEAMSTERS TO drive coal wagons. Steady employment for the right kind of man. Apply this morning at office of A. L. HEDSTROM & CO., 148 South Market-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS horses, and to work about the house. 229 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK ON STOCK AND a man to work on floor and drive extra, at CROSSMAN & CO.'s Livery, 414, 416, and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG BOY, ONE WHO understands taking care of a horse and can make himself generally useful. Call at 480 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2 GOOD MEN TO SELL FAMILY Bibles and other bound books by instalments. Good inducements to the right men. Apply at 298 South Clark-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY EARLY 5 TEAMS TO work on grading at Washington Heights. Four months work guaranteed. Highest wages paid weekly. Apply to RICHARD RILEY, corner Twelfth and Carroll-sts.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st., business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A MAN, THOROUGHLY POSTED in scales, to work up city trade, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address O 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—FAMILY AND TRADE SALESMEN, profits from 150 to 500 per cent; goods indispensable. I. C. CO., 31 West Adams-st.

WANTED—SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHICAGO and vicinity to canvass and supply sub-agents with Carpentry Made Easy. HOWARD CHALLEN, Philadelphia.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR gravel trains; 50 saw mill hands. Wages, $35 and board. Free fare. 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—LABORERS CAN FIND PERMANENT employment at the works of N. W. Fertilizing Company at Ainsworth, on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Apply at office 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—QUARRYMEN AND LIME BURNERS, at Chicago Union Lime works, on Harbine-st., west of Ashland-av. Inquire on the premises, of T. C. CONNELL, Superintendent. F. B. SPOONER, Agent, 153 Market-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR WISCONSIN, $2.25 per day, free fare, no money required; 100 for Michigan Central double track. Saw mill, farm and quarry hands $2 to $2.50 per day; rock men, $2.50 to $2.75 per day. Apply at 23 Randolph and 28 West Madison-sts.

WANTED—TWO ORDER COOKS, MAN AND woman. Also 1 good waiters. 274 West Madison.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COLLECTOR and general office work. Address giving references, E 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN, ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS getting out stock. MAISNER FURNITURE MFG CO., 347 and 349 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN PORTER, ONE used to the wholesale liquor trade. Apply at 20 and 22 State-st., up stairs, after 9 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR IONIA, STANTON & Northern Railroad; 300 for Lake Superior, 500 for grading, gravel trains, and lifting gang on Detroit & Bay City Road; wages $2.00 to $2.50 per day; board, $4.00 per week. Also farm hands and saw mill hands at high wages. For free fare and particulars, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house acquainted with the business. Apply at 48 and 50 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY 50 GOOD LABORERS for Government work. Two years steady employment. Wages $2.25. Transportation furnished. Inquire at 716 East Washington, corner of Franklin, Room 28, up stairs.

WANTED—20 MEN TO WORK IN BRICK yard. Apply early to U. S. Brick Machine Co., 118 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE that is smart, active, and writes a fair hand. One who resides with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, O 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR WISCONSIN; LEAVE this morning at 8 o'clock with the agent; bring your baggage to 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR NORTH PACIFIC; wages $2.65 per day; 150 for Government work $2.25 per day; 300 rockmen $2.60 per day; 20 brick-yard men, and 55 for sawmills. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE AND general work, that is quick and handy, and not afraid to make himself useful; can find a steady place, on moderate salary to begin with, at Room 27, No. 23 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED JANITOR for Dearborn Seminary. Call at 365 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT farmer, to occupy a good house, take charge of farm, and board three or four men. German preferred. Address, with references, E 71, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE AND STORE TO rent in a No. 1 location, or will trade for good real estate with some money, corner Carroll and Robey-sts.

A WELL ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE FOR sale; good location in a fine city of 12,000 inhabitants, doing a first-class business. Terms easy. Address H. G. 72, Tribune office.

A FRUIT, POULTRY, AND GAME MARKET doing a good business, for sale. Inquire at 291 West Madison-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PARTY AS PARTNER or for sale, boarding house and saloon attached, license obtained; rent low. Inquire at 159 South Desplaines-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN part of city, doing a good business. Good reasons for selling. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 38 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 354 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

IN A VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCATION—a paper-hanging store, stock, and fixtures for sale, doing an excellent business, running for six years, and very cheap. Rent very moderate. MRS. KIRK, 147 West Randolph-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, $150; MUST SELL within one week, doing a good business, rent $20 per month. Address or call at 797 Madison-st.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—A PRINTING office doing a large business, and with a newspaper of large circulation, for sale at a bargain. The best chance ever offered. Address Box 62 Chicago.

SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—ST. JAMES Hotel, doing one of the largest hotel trades in city, for sale; 1-4 cash, balance on time.

TO GROCERS—THE MANDARIN TEA AND Spice Warehouse, 28 and 231 West Randolph-st., for sale. The most central location in the city. Horses, wagons, and all complete for an extensive trade. There is no limit to the business for making money. Will bear the strictest investigation. The proprietor will remain with the purchaser 30 days if required. References, KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 21 and 23 River-st., and Z. M. HALL, 239 and 241 Randolph-st.

$100 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD OFFICE business, paying from $300 to $1,000 per month. A. J. PARSHALL, 2 Nevada Block.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 1 TO 8-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-cultivators, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western branch office, 33 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 4 TO 200 horse power, stationary, portable, horizontal, and upright, with or without boilers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 271 and 273 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE UPRIGHT five horse power engine, highly finished, suitable for light manufacturing, printing, &c. GREENLEE BROS. & CO., 279 and 281 West Twelfth-st., Manufacturers Wood-Working Machinery.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE UPRIGHT five horse-power engine, highly finished, suitable for light manufacturing, printing, &c. GREENLEE BROS. & CO., 279 and 281 West Twelfth street, Manufacturers Wood Working Machinery.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND IRON AND WOOD-working machinery. A large assortment in good order. W. A. JAMES & CO., 271 and 273 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ENGINE, BOILER, AND WOOD-working machinery, in exchange for 160 acres in Harrison County, Iowa. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 63 [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 104 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments. [illegible]

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 325 West Madison-st.; Branch, 268 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 160 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for nice washing and ironing. Apply at 263 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron. Must be a neat worker and bring good reference. German, Swedish, or English. Apply Thursday. Family small. 467 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND girl at Kenwood. Good wages. Inquire at 39 and 41 Lake-st., between 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING house, two good girls; one for kitchen and one for chamber work. Apply at 139 Illinois-st.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND GIRL—PRIVATE family; No. 273 Thirty first-st.

WANTED—AT 119 THIRD-AV.—GIRL FOR general house work. Good wages will be paid.

WANTED—2 GIRLS IN PRIVATE FAMILY for general house-work. Inquire at 191 West Washington-st., between hours of 3 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO the cooking, ironing and house-work in a family of grown persons. Good wages to one who understands her business. Call at 67 South Robey-st.

WANTED—DOMESTIC—A GIRL TO DO kitchen and house-work, at WAUKEGAN. Inquire at 105 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING, wash and iron, in a boarding house; wages $5 per week; also a girl to do second work; wages $3.50. Apply at 243 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL house work in a small family. Wages from $3 to $4 per week. 254 Park-av., near Western-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO WASH, iron, and help about a first-class boarding house, for which good wages will be given. Apply at 139 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, good washer and ironer, and good, plain cook. Call at 505 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK AT 249 South Park-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK. REFERENCES required. Apply at 357 West Washington-st.

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 157 Park-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, TO TAKE CARE of one child; also, 2 laundry girls. Apply at 138 Third-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash and iron [illegible] References required. [illegible]

WANTED—GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES. Call at Employment Rooms for Ladies, 66 East Division-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 412 STATE-ST., six first-class shirt-makers and three finishers. Good wages and steady work.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 397 MICHIGAN-av.; to a competent girl good wages will be paid; private family.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 176 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NONE others need apply, at Grand Central Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; good wages paid. Apply at 209 Mcgregor-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR chamber work. Apply immediately at 333 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 13 ELDRIDGE COURT—AN ASSISTANT cook and girl to wash dishes.

WANTED—2 CHAMBER GIRLS, 2 DINING-room girls, 2 ironing girls, at the Lewis House, 143 Wabash-av.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS; good wages paid. Come in the morning prepared for work. Star of the West Laundry, 314 Randolph.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 300 Wabash-av. Call early.

WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to do general housework. Wages $4.00. Inquire up stairs, front room, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—200 GOOD GIRLS FOR HOTELS, boarding houses, and private families, in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES, 10 PECK COURT, a first-class laundress, good wages paid. Apply this morning. Also family cook for Evanston.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—STRAW SEWERS AND MILLINERS at WEBSTER BROTHERS, 277 and 279 Wabash-av.

WANTED—100 TO 200 MORE GIRLS AND women wanted to sew on plain work; fair wages given and plenty of work. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 135 and 137 Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MILLINER to go in the country. Apply at KEITH BROS.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OPERATOR ON the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; must speak English fluently. Apply to BURNHAM & FLANNERY, 325 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT SHELDON'S STEAM LAUNDRY, 169 Fourth-av., 2 washers and 5 ironers. Steady work during the winter.

WANTED—A LADY TO KEEP GOODS IN ORDER in a wholesale jewelry house, who is accurate and writes a good hand. Address C, care Carrier 65.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had 7 years' experience with a large house, as bookkeeper, &c., with a good house, in any capacity. Has capital and could invest in a good business. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN who has had some years' experience in shipping business. Has a knowledge of [illegible] Good references. Address F 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house, by an experienced bookkeeper [illegible] to present employers. Address P. O. Box 84.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and gardener from Europe, with the best references. Address L, 33 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT—by a practical builder of long experience. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman in a private family; is a first-class horseman and driver. Good references. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, AS coachman in a private family; has experience in driving and taking care of horses. Address Y A, 156 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, AS coachman in a private family; has experience in driving and taking care of horses, and is well acquainted in the city. Address P A K, 156 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a stranger in the city, and needs a home; the best of reference from his last place. Please call or address to PETER HAWKINS, 169 Fulton-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD FRENCH male cook wants a situation, lately from New York, in a private family, city or country. Address H 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AGENT OR SALESMAN in a wholesale leather or boot and shoe establishment by a man that understands the business. First-class references. Address O L, care of Messrs. WOOD BRO., Union Stock Yards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT girls, one to cook, wash, and iron; the other to do second work, in a private family; best of references; no objection to the country; please call or address 488 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN PRIVATE family, to do general housework. Apply up stairs, in back rooms of 1196 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work, or take care of children, in first-class family. Call at 1565 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SECOND GIRL. Apply at her parents' place 918 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family, at 277 East Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work in a private family. Apply at 278 West Catharine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer. Address F 31, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl to do chamber work. Apply at 341 Third-av., between Twelfth and Taylor.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, or to care for invalid, by a lady fully competent. Apply at the Woman's Home, or at the Ladies' Christian Association, 27 West Randolph-st., [illegible] None but respectable parties need apply.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LEFT ON STATE-ST. CAR, [illegible] case surgical instruments. Finder please return to DR. W. T. [illegible], 331 South Clark-st., or 653 State, and receive reward.

LOST—BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, [illegible] weight. A suitable reward will be given for its return to No. 103 Foster-st.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FROM BUGGY on Halsted-st., between Halsted and Twelfth-sts., a striped shawl. A suitable reward will be given for returning it to 280 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—AT THE NORTHWESTERN R. R. depot a pocket book containing [illegible] Liberal reward will be given at [illegible] 137 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—CAUTION—BANK CHECK DATED August 1, 1872, drawn by [illegible] Fourth National Bank for [illegible] made payable to Hansen & [illegible] Payment having been stopped, parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating the same. HANSEN & WALDHAUSER, 186 North Clark-st.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK ON THE evening of the 7th inst.; supposed to be lost on Randolph-st. near Canal or Clinton-st. Book of no value to anyone except the owner [illegible] reward if returned to clerk [illegible] House.

FOUND—ON WEST MONROE-ST., AUGUST 5th, a pocket book with a sum of money. Inquire at 521 Wabash-av.

FOUND—A BAY PONY WITH BRIDLE AND head collar on, owner can have same by calling corner Thirty-fourth and Burnside-sts.

STOLEN—FROM THE SECOND NATIONAL Bank, No. 62 West Washington-st., about [illegible] o'clock [illegible] a horse, buggy, and harness. [illegible] arrest and conviction of the thief, and the return of the property [illegible] JNO. P. McGREGOR, Cashier.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE CORNER of [illegible] and Lumber-sts. [illegible] ANDREW SMITH.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LOTS IN SOUTHWEST [illegible] Address A 84, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] for the city; a permanent, pleasant [illegible] thing. J. B. ALDEN, 88 West [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS [illegible] per month selling [illegible] J. P. HAYS, box [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. We wish to employ a reliable person in every county in the United States to [illegible] Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine [illegible] stitch alike on both sides [illegible] It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

PREPARE YOUR BALLOTS.

A List of the Various Officers to Be Voted for in Cook County at the November Election.

Together with a Mention of the Gentlemen Who Might Be Induced to Serve.

And Some Facts and Figures Relative to Salaries, Terms, Etc.

Now that the political issues of the campaign are fixed, and the candidates for National and State officers are in the field, it will be necessary, in order to complete the work begun, to give some attention to local matters, and to the candidates for the various local offices to be filled at the ensuing election. We give below lists of the vacancies for which candidates will have to be chosen, list of the candidates, embracing those who have been suggested by popular rumor, with, as far as known, the political complexion of each, and other information of general interest.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

in which citizens of Cook and adjoining counties will vote are as follows:

First District. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards of the City of Chicago, and the towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, Riverside, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Calumet, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, and [illegible] in Cook County, and the County of Du Page.

Nothing definite is yet known of the candidates in this district, and until there is we refrain from mentioning names.

Second District. The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards of the City of Chicago.

The names mentioned are as follows: Liberal—S. S. Hayes, Willard Woodard, Bernard G. Caulfield, Carter H. Harrison. Grant—Jasper D. Ward, L. L. Bond, Henry Greenebaum.

Third District. The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards of the City of Chicago, the towns of Cicero, Proviso, Jefferson, Leyden, Lake View, Evanston, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, and New Trier in the County of Cook, and the County of Lake.

The candidates are: Liberal—Edmund Juessen, William B. Ogden, Elijah M. Haines. Grant—Charles B. Farwell, Anton Casper Hesing, Julius White. As is generally known, the length of terms is two years. The compensation $5,000 a year, mileage and patronage. There are

SEVEN SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

three Representatives to serve in the General in Cook County, in each of which one Senator and Assembly will be elected. The districts are:

First. The First, Second, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Chicago.

Second. The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of the City of Chicago, and the townships of Hyde Park and Lake.

Third. The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards.

Fourth. The Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards.

Fifth. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards.

Sixth. The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards.

Seventh. The townships of New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Evanston, Lake View, Jefferson, Leyden, Proviso, Riverside, Cicero, Lyons, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Calumet, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Rich, and Bloom, in the County of Cook.

The Constitution provides that "The Senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts having odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term shall be filled by the election of Senators for the full term." Consequently, the Senators elected in the First, Third, Fifth, and Seventh Districts of this county will hold office for two years, and those elected in the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Districts for four years. All Representatives hold office for two years.

QUALIFICATIONS, PRIVILEGES, AND DISABILITIES.

Senators and Representatives must have been, at the time of their election, five years a resident of the State, and for two years next preceding the election a resident within the territory forming the district from which they were elected. Senators must be not less than 25 years of age, Representatives 21 or over. In all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, they shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and no person elected to the General Assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the General Assembly during the term for which he shall have been elected.

COMPENSATION.

The law provides that members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the sum of five dollars a day during each session; and for each session ten cents for each mile, necessarily travelled in going to and returning from the seat of Government, and also the sum of fifty dollars per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites and no more. The days when members voted pay to themselves and drew from the State large sums under the name of "stationery and incidentals" are no more.

MODE OF ELECTION.

Senators will be voted for as heretofore. In voting for Representative, each voter may cast as many votes as there are Representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same or equal parts thereof among the candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. The section of the Election law enforcing the foregoing provision of the Constitution is as follows: "In voting for Representatives to the General Assembly, if the voter intends to give more than one vote to any candidate, he shall express his intention on the face of the ballot, in words or figures, which may be done in either of the following forms: A B, C D, E F, which shall be held to mean one vote for each candidate named; or A B 1½ votes, C D 1½ votes; or A B 2 votes, C D 1 vote; or A B 3 votes."

So far, but few gentlemen have expressed a desire to serve the State either in the Senate or House, though no fears are entertained of a scarcity of candidates. Among those already mentioned are following:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Liberal—No names mentioned.

Grant—For Senator, Alderman Dixon. For Representatives, Alderman John J. Knickerbocker, Joseph S. Reynolds.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Liberal—For Senator, R. B. Mason, ex-Mayor.

Grant—For Senator, A. J. Galloway, James P. Root, George W. Waite. For Representative, Simon D. Phelps, H. D. King, Joseph Montgomery.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Liberal—No names mentioned.

Grant—For Senator, R. P. Derrickson. For Representative, George Flichmann.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Liberal—For Senator, W. J. Onahan. For Representative, no names mentioned.

Grant—For Senator, Carlile Mason. For Representatives, James L. Campbell, ex-Alderman Raymond Kennedy.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Liberal—No names mentioned.

Grant—No names mentioned.

Unknown—For Senator, Alderman McGrath. For Representative, Alderman Gill.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Grant—For Senator, Horace F. Waite, James L. Stark. For Representative, John C. Barker, William Vocke, Alderman Schaffner.

Liberal—For Senator, no names mentioned. For Representative, W. C. McClure, Henry Hamilton.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Liberal—No names mentioned.

Grant—For Senator, Artemas Carter, Rollin S. Williamson, John Humphrey. For Representative, C. G. Peabeck, ex-Supervisor Tesch, ex-Supervisor Dolton, ex-Supervisor Sanders.

COUNTY OFFICES.

It will be remembered that, in obedience to the new Constitution, the Legislature fixed the salaries of the county officers, and provided that all the fees over and above the amount of such salaries and the reasonable expenses of their offices, should be paid into the County Treasury. The result is that candidates will know precisely what the offices are worth, and will do well to bear in mind that the Constitution prohibits the increase or decrease of the salary of any official during the term for which he is elected. Periodical returns of the amount of fees received by them, and of the expense of each office, will have to be made by the incumbent, accompanied by a statement under oath that they are true and correct, and the books of all the offices are open at all times to the inspection of the County Commissioners. The County offices to be filled at the coming election are as follows:

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Salary, $7,000 per annum; term, 4 years. The candidates are:

Liberal—Sidney Thomas, Frank Adams, P. McHugh, O. P. Ingersoll, George Meech.

Grant—D. H. Hammer, Samuel Ashton, G. S. Taylor, George Knox, Charles H. Reed.

Unknown—James Leddy.

SHERIFF.

Salary, $6,000 per annum; term, 2 years. The candidates are:

Liberal—Charles Kern, John Comiskey.

Grant—Conrad Folz, E. B. Longley, John McArthur.

Unknown—Timothy Bradley, Gustavus Leverally, Owen McCarthy.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

The Recordership and Clerk of the Circuit Court were formerly one and the same office. Under the new law they are separated and distinct. The salary of the Recorder will be $3,000, the term four years. Following are some candidates:

Liberal—J. Albert Le Brun.

Grant—James Stewart, James Quirk.

Unknown—Charles Martin.

CIRCUIT CLERK.

The salary and length of term are the same as for the Recorder. Following are a few candidates:

Liberal—George F. Blankie, William Brown, Albert Michaelson.

Grant—Adolph Mueller, Peter Hand.

Unknown—Alexander White.

COUNTY CLERK.

Mr. Gindele was elected to this office in 1869 for a four years' term. After his death George W. Wheeler was selected by the County Board to fill the vacancy *pro tem*. Consequently at the ensuing election the unexpired term of one year will be filled. The salary is $3,000. The candidates are:

Liberal—No names mentioned.

Grant—Simeon W. King.

Unknown—George W. Wheeler, Joseph Pollak.

CORONER.

Salary, $3,000 a year for a two years' term. A few candidates are:

Liberal—No names mentioned.

Grant—John Stephens, Seth F. Hanchette, Frank Lawlor.

Unknown—Henry Ackhoff.

UNDER THE OLD CONSTITUTION,

the offices in Cook County were lucrative, a term in some of them securing the incumbent an independent fortune. The Recordership, for instance, has been variously estimated at from $40,000 to $60,000 a year, and we were informed a few days ago by an official, who spoke from personal knowledge, that $60,000 was the correct figure. The County Clerkship was another fat place, its emoluments being variously estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000, the later being, according to the authority already cited, the true figure. The Sheriff was worth about $20,000, but his responsibility was heavy, and the incumbents have always lost a portion of their profits in satisfying judgments recovered against them, on account of mistakes made by themselves or their deputies. The State's Attorney was worth about $15,000. The fees from this office last month amounted to $1,530, which, multiplied by twelve, would make a snug salary of over $20,000 a year legitimately earned. Last month, however, was unusually heavy in criminal business, and is not a fair average; but $15,000 leaves a fair margin. The Coronership, of course, depended on the number of sudden deaths, murders, and suicides. In a sanguinary year the fees amounted to probably $8,000, and for a long time they have not gone below $7,000. The large incomes from these and other offices made the competition for them warm and exciting. Men planned years in advance to secure a lucrative position, rings were formed, laws violated, and corruption pervaded the administration of County affairs, and the public was victimized. Under the new order of things the County government should be administered more honestly and more efficiently, and at one-tenth of the former cost.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The law under which the Board was organized provided that the fifteen Commissioners first elected should draw lots for the terms of one, two and three years, and that their successors should be elected for the full term of three years. Commissioners White, Stearns, Skelly, Jones and Crawford drew the one year term, which will expire in December. Their successors will be chosen at the next election, and also a successor to Mr. Talcott, appointed Police Commissioner. The candidates will be voted for by the whole county, but must be residents of specified districts. In place of Messrs Stearns and Jones, two from the city will be chosen; in place of Mr. White, some resident of the district embracing the towns of Lake View, Jefferson, Niles, Evanston, New Trier, and Northfield; in place of Mr. Skelly, a resident of the district embracing the towns of Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Palos, and Lemont; in place of Mr. Crawford, a resident of the district embracing the towns of Leyden, Cicero, Proviso, Riverside, Lyons, and Lake.

From the city the candidates mentioned are:

Grant—Ex-Supervisor Worthington, David Clark, John Jones.

From the country:

Liberal—Mr. Waterman, David C Skelly.

Grant—Henry Harms, Mr. Bohlander.

Unknown—John Crawford.

The compensation of the Commissioners is by law the same as Supervisors in other counties, $2.50 per day for the time actually and necessarily engaged in the discharge of duties pertaining to the office, and 5 cents for each mile of necessary travel.

The new Board will have to elect a successor to Mr. James P Root, County Attorney, whose term expires in December. The salary is $4,000 a year. Some rumored candidates are:

Liberal—Franklin L. Chase.

Grant—James P. Root, James B. Bradwell.

TOWN COLLECTORS.

A Collector from each town, to hold office for one year, will be elected. The new law allows 2 per cent on the amount collected to be retained by the Collector unless it should amount to over $1,500, in which event the surplus is to be paid into the town Treasury. The following names are mentioned in connection with these offices in this city:

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Grant—Mr. Tappan, the present Collector.

Unknown—John J. Fitzgibbon. No Liberal is named.

WEST CHICAGO.

Grant—A. L. Morrison. No others yet named

NORTH CHICAGO.

Liberal—John B Walsh.

Grant—John J Healey.

Assessors will, in future, be appointed, and their pay fixed, by the County Board.

ALDERMANIC.

In the city, one Alderman in each ward will be elected to fill vacancies created by the retirement of the following: First Ward, J. J. Knickerbocker; Second, J. E Otis; Third, David Coey; Fourth, H. M Thompson; Fifth, Peter Daggy; Sixth, Michael Schmitz; Seventh, P. J. Hickey; Eighth, M. B. Bailey; Ninth, W. B. Bateham; Tenth, C. C. P. Holden; Eleventh, Mr. Verdier; Twelfth, Henry Witbeck; Thirteenth, S. S. Gardner; Fourteenth, B G Gill; Fifteenth, John Buehler; Sixteenth, K. G. Schmidt; Seventeenth, Louis Schaffner; Eighteenth, John McCaffrey; Nineteenth, William M. Clarke; Twentieth, G. A. Busse.

The candidates for Alderman are not yet announced, except in a few wards.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

There is an impression abroad to some extent that Police Commissioners are to be elected on the West and North Sides, but that is not the case, the Mayor holding that the appointment is vested in him under the new law. Mr. Talcott's time will be up in December, if not sooner, and Mr. Klokke, it is held, will serve for the five remaining years of Jake Rehm's term.

RECAPITULATION.

We have enumerated all the offices that are to be filled. There is no use in any one trying for the Presidency but Horace Greeley; the State nominations are all made, and are out of the way; but there is Congress for persons ambitious of national fame; the State Senate for others, a dignified and responsible body to be a member of; the House of Representatives, a nice place to study politics and the art of answering applications to get unlucky constituents out of the Penitentiary; the Sheriff's department, where the lost art of hanging might be judiciously revived; the Coronership, where the different phases of suicidal mania, and the causes of sudden suspensions of the vital functions might be studied for a couple of years to the great advantage of science; the Aldermanic chair, where the pure patriot can do noble work for his ward and the world; in short, places for all who are elected, where they can be useful to the public, and may win credit for themselves.

Voters will have no reason to complain of want of opportunity of exercising the elective franchise, for each will have a large number of suffrages, which, it is to be hoped, will be exercised in the interest of reform in our local affairs wherever necessary, as well as in the wider domain of national affairs, where it is absolutely indispensable if we are to preserve and perpetuate a Republican form of Government. Each voter in the city can vote for 46 candidates, as follows: 21 Presidential Electors, 1 Governor, 1 Lieutenant Governor, 1 Secretary of State, 1 Auditor of Public Accounts, 1 State Treasurer, 1 Attorney General, 1 Clerk of the Supreme Court, 1 Congressman, 1 State Senator, 3 Representatives, 1 State Attorney, 1 Sheriff, 1 County Clerk, 1 Recorder of Deeds, 1 Circuit Clerk, 5 County Commissioners, 1 Town Collector, 1 Alderman; total, 46.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Carl Schurz Will Address the Germans of Chicago in Their Own Language—Call for a Twelfth Ward Meeting—Caution to Betting Men.

CARL SCHURZ TO THE GERMANS.

Senator Schurz will address his German fellow-citizens in Chicago, *in their own language*, at Verwarts Turner Hall, on Saturday evening, August 10.

CALL FOR A TWELFTH WARD MEETING.

We, the undersigned, call upon our fellow-citizens of the Twelfth Ward, without distinction of party, who are friendly to the election of Greeley and Brown, to meet at Martin's Hall, on Ada street, near West Madison street, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, to organize a Greeley and Brown Club. Senator Woodard, General I. N. Stiles, and Carter H. Harrison, Esq., will address the meeting.

W. Woodard,
O. L. Mann,
A. Van Buren,
Edward Olcott,
D. G. Rush,
C. B. Goodyear,
E. R. Bowen,
E. Garrity,
N. Hartwell,
Francis Adams,
Geo. E. Bills,
M. D. Gibson,
A. H. Loomis,
M. W. Carter,
Robert Clark,
Geo. F. Brigham,
P. N. Riley,
J. Gillispie,
David Gillespie,
W. S. Marshall,
S. H. Parsons,
Henry Johnson,
John Braw,
Olney Wilcox,
James O'Grady,
Patrick Finn,
James Aldrich,
John W. Hedenberg,
C. H. Gurevigne,
James Upham,
James Enwright,
William Amedon,
Patrick Riley,
George Schleigle,
James Tillotson,
Henry Elson,
James Welton,
John Olson,
Benjamin Wood,
William McBride,
James O. Sullivan,
William Wilson,
W. H. Coulton,
N. E. Hann,
O. W. Goit,
Charles H. Foley,
J. H. Stewart,
William Ripley,
John Platt.
C. N. Holden,
John Garrick,
John S. Cooper,
J. W. Connett,
R. W. Rathbone,
Thos. Wiles,
Malcom McDonald,
H. Cherry,
S. P. Dewey,
W. S. Park,
Thomas Lonergan,
S. P. Walker,
W. Aug. Ray,
H. R. Phillips,
John F. Buckley,
Thomas Hoilhan,
E. S. Albio,
James M. Burk,
Thomas McDonough,
J. A. Ruston,
James Brener,
Isaac Becker,
Joseph Spraker,
Isaac Smith,
William Brown,
James Woodruff,
William Sierz,
John Brown,
W. S. Ferand,
Andrew Roach,
John Sylvester,
Solomon Moore,
Stephen Winslow,
Patrick Smith,
Edward Benson,
Harvey Snyder,
Samuel Pierce,
Isaac Samuels,
John Eliot,
O. S. Butler,
Patrick Hayes,
Solomon Bride,
E Bronson,
J. B. Hall,
J. C. Hartwell,
A. B. Bryan,
R. O Malley,
D. S. Kinnimont.

BE CAREFUL AS TO THE STAKEHOLDER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It behooves Liberal Republicans hereabouts, who are inclined to bet on Mr. Greeley's election, to beware of a trick which is being extensively played upon the unsuspecting, and which, if not exposed, will continue to be played upon them until election-day. It is this: A banker (so-called), wishing to have the use of a large sum of money until November, with the chance of getting it altogether, employs a Blatherskite to go round and make bets to any amount on the election of Grant, upon the understanding with the party to be taken in and done for that his bank is to be the stakeholder. The preliminaries of a bet arranged, Blatherskite and his victim repair to the bank, and the money is put up in the banker's hands, and duly enveloped and marked to await the result. Half the amount is the money of the bank, and half the money of the Greeley man. On its face the transaction is perfectly fair, but in reality it is a swindle, for in any event the former has the use of the latter's money until the result is known, and if Grant is elected, he keeps it absolutely; but if Grant is not elected, then the Greeley man's money is returned to him, and he is shown a letter from Blatherskite, (to which the banker, with tears in his eyes, declares that, upon consultation with his lawyer, he had felt himself compelled to accede), demanding back his take, upon pain of prosecution.

WIDE AWAKE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The market continues to improve in activity, and fair transactions are reported for the day in most all the different branches of trade. Brown sheetings and shirtings in moderate request at current rates. Bleached goods show more activity, and while standard goods are held at former quotations, other makes of unknown brands are subject to reductions. Cotton drills firm and inactive. Prints continue to increase in demand, and fair lines were placed to-day at 11c; the usual discount for standard goods. Ticks, stripes, and denims showed more life to-day, and fair sales are reported at current quotations. Woollens again quite active in all branches, flannels especially doing well at late revised [illegible]. Cloths and coatings met with fair sales, while fancy cassimeres of low and medium grades were inquired for.

A YEAR'S BUSINESS.

Annual Report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

What the Great Corporation has Earned, and What it Costs to Operate It.

Some Interesting Details as to Equipment, Passenger and Freight Traffic, Etc.

The report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the thirteenth fiscal year ending May 31, 1872, is at hand. The earnings and expenses, which were largely affected by the great fire, are summed up as follows:

Gross earnings for the year	$11,402,181.44
Net earnings	2,618,323.78

The sources of revenue were as follows:

From transportation of passengers	$3,380,454.06
From transportation of freight	7,531,275.09
From transportation of express	253,484.16
From transportation of mails	226,362.17
From miscellaneous sources	173,385.96
Total	$11,402,181.44

Compared with the previous year, these items show a decrease of $292,758, or 2 56-100 per cent of the gross receipts. The extent of the loss occasioned by the stoppage of business, and temporary diversion of traffic from Chicago to other points, during the depression caused by the great fire in that city in October last, cannot be measured by this result. Of the deficit above shown, $143,966.16 belongs to first week, and $279,484.49, or nearly the entire amount, to the four weeks immediately subsequent to the fire.

The total decrease in earnings for the first half year, ending November 30, 1871, embracing the period of the Chicago fire, amounted to $765,062.21; while the earnings of the second half year, ending May 31, 1872, show a gain over the corresponding months of the previous year of $472,869.21, being an average gain for the six months, of nearly $80,000 per month.

The net earnings for the year amounted to $2,618,323.78, which is equal to 7 3-10 per cent on both classes of stock; and with the surplus at the beginning of the year, amounted to $3,951,882.95, or 8 2-10 per cent. From these earnings the Directors have declared two semi-annual dividends of 3½ per cent each on the Preferred Stock, leaving a balance of $1,465,694.81 to the credit of income account at the close of the fiscal year. Bonds to the amount of $110,000 have been retired during the year.

Relative to the losses sustained by the company in the great Chicago fire the report says:

"The unparalleled calamity which, in the month of October last, swept over a great portion of the city of Chicago, destroyed a large amount of property owned and used by this Company, and seriously impaired those facilities, which, at their best capacity, were no more than adequate for the accommodation of the usual fall traffic. Among the most important property destroyed were two large brick freight houses, a brick flour warehouse, one large grain elevator, from which the Company derived an annual rental of $25,000, and two other elevators belonging to private parties, situated on our tracks, but which were exclusively used in the Company's business. The passenger buildings and depot of the Galena Division, besides several smaller buildings, and the large block occupied by the General Offices of the company, were utterly destroyed. One hundred and thirty-three freight cars, standing on the tracks and in the warehouses, were burned. These will be replaced by new cars, and the equipment made good. The total losses were estimated at $494,000, against which there was a partial insurance in good companies. The amount of insurance realized up to the present time is $68,000. The total loss will probably be something more than the original estimate, and will by a little exceed $500,000.

From the report of Col. James H. Howe, General Manager, it appears that the earnings of the several divisions of the road were as follows:

Wisconsin Division	$3,637,341.31
Galena Division	2,991,888.51
Iowa Division	2,342,726.10
Madison Division	259,428.66
Peninsula Division	800,614.31
Milwaukee Division	1,369,162.55
Total	$11,402,181.44

It may be generally remarked, says the General Manager, that the business of the Company for the year suffered from two causes: a partial failure of the wheat crop over its entire system, and the interruptions occasioned by the fire. Three large elevators, over one-third of the storage capacity at the service of the Company, were destroyed, and could not be replaced in season to be made available for the last year's business. The Eastern connecting roads had inadequate facilities for the transportation of grain; and the entire grain business of the Company has been embarrassed, and, at times, paralyzed for want of storage-room in Chicago. Elevators of larger capacity than those destroyed are in process of completion, and will be ready for business by the first of September next. 5 new engines and tenders complete, 1 baggage car, 104 box freight cars, 90 live stock cars, and 5 caboose ore-train cars, have been added to the equipment during the year, and 1 old passenger car has been sold. The total cost of this new equipment was $213,350.83.

The quantity of wood used for engines and all other purposes was 90,737¼ cords, at a cost of $375,908.34, and of coal 112,573½ tons, at a cost of $469,183.87.

EQUIPMENTS.

The total equipment of the company, on 31st May, 1872, as revised and corrected from actual inventory of engines and cars, deducting discrepancies in numbers, cars destroyed, worn out, and burned in Chicago fire, is as follows:

Locomotive Engines—First class, 216; second class and switching, 53. Of these, 98 are wood burners, and 171 coal burners. Total, 269.

Car Equipment—First-class passenger cars, 123; business cars, including pay car, and Directors' and officers' cars, 4; second-class passenger cars, 27; caboose and way cars, 123; baggage, mail, and express cars, 76; boarding cars for men, 7; box freight cars, 3,630; platform cars, 960; live stock cars, 337; dump cars for road work, 25; iron ore cars, 1,121; pile-driving, wrecking, derrick, and paint cars, 10. Total number of all descriptions, 6,343 exclusive of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad equipment.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

The number of passengers during the year was 2,234,765; number carried one mile, 90,299,476; earnings per passenger, $1.47; average earnings per passenger per mile, 03.28 cents. The number of tons of freight carried was 2,810,016; number of tons carried one mile, 287,764,000; earnings per ton, $3; earnings per ton per mile, 02.61 cents.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

A statement of operating expenses in detail, is made as follows:

Repairs of engines and tenders	$326,750.42
Repairs of cars	664,873.74
Repairs of buildings	114,333.26
Repairs of fences, gates, and crossings	27,647.11
Repairs of bridges and culverts	148,249.10
Repairs of track	1,466,546.09
Repairs of tools and machinery	91,936.99
Fuel used by locomotives	852,110.50
Fuel and lights used in cars and at stations	120,516.97
Oil and waste used	85,926.63
Office and station furniture and expenses	55,803.12
Furniture and fixtures for cars	12,964.18
Foreign agents	41,272.01
Advertising	11,391.96
Stationery, printed blanks, tickets, etc.	68,514.43
Engineers, firemen, and wipers	544,704.93
Conductors, baggagemen, and brakemen	349,263.05
Laborers and switchmen	636,409.07
Agents and clerks at stations	457,579.04
Superintendence	92,611.97
Rents	34,329.73
Loss and damage	77,723.73
Injury to persons	43,163.18
Teaming freight, baggage, and mails	8,130.01
Miscellaneous expenses	54,681.99
Total operating expenses	$6,463,100.72
Being 56 98-100 per cent of earnings.	
Add for State, County, Town, and Revenue taxes	$535,345.67
Added for losses, expenses, and renewals account Chicago fire	111,079.51
Grand total	[illegible]

There are 1,382.9 miles of railroad owned by the Chicago & Northwestern.

THE CALEDONIAN PICNIC.

Our Scottish Fellow-Citizens Take a Day's Enjoyment at Haas' Park—Athletic Sports, Dancing, and a Good Time Generally.

When Shakspeare wrote, "The pleasure we delight in physics pain," he had not been to a successful Chicago picnic. Had he enjoyed an entertainment of this sort he would have transposed the aphorism and written it thus: "Pain physics the pleasure we delight in." The experience of yesterday proved that a day's pleasure, to be entirely a success, as the Caledonian picnic was admitted to be by everybody present, must be composed, in part, of a number of uncomfortable experiences, sufficiently well-seasoned with pleasurable excitements, but not enough of the latter to create nausea. Such was every one's experience of yesterday's picnic, and in consequence satisfaction was universal, qualified or unqualified. At an early hour the grounds commenced to fill rapidly, the first train, which left Chicago at 9 a. m., being filled to overflowing. This train arrived without any mishap, and conveyed among other passengers several members of the Committee, the Caledonia Guard, police, and many intent on business as well as pleasure. The beautifully shaded avenues were lined on either side by speculating establishments offering inducements of every kind to all sufficiently venturesome or green to risk their money and skill on the chance of gaining something, which, if won, was scarcely worth the price paid for the venture. Then that pretty part of the Desplaines River which runs through the park tempted those who wished to enjoy the cool breezes on the water.

The second train left the city at 10:25 a. m., sooner or later, consisting of twenty cars packed to over-repletion, and consisting principally of flat open trucks with rough timber railings and seats. These were left in the open street, under a blazing sun, for upwards of forty minutes beyond the time announced for starting. Cars crowded, and, as usual at the last moment, women with large families forcing their way where the crowd is densest. This suggests another reflection. Do women bring large families of children to a pleasure making for punishment or reward? If for the former, a strap at home is more effectual and economical. If the latter, it is mistaken kindness. The poor little wretches suffer tortures, inexpressible even if they had the power to express them.

Within a short distance of the point of arrival, the train was met by a pelting shower of rain, which continued until the end of the journey, and thoroughly drenched all the poor creatures exposed in the open platform cars. Alas! for the graceful and bright summer plumage, prepared with such care for this special occasion. The rain played special havoc with those articles of attire prepared with starch, which it reduced to a state of pulp, and the paniers, frills, and furbelows bore a strong resemblance to the plumage of birds similarly drenched. The bright sun, however, which shone out soon afterwards, restored something like comfort to the poor sufferers, and most of them joined in the many and various sports with as much zest as though no contretemps had occurred.

The arrival of the succeeding ones, as well as innumerable other conveyances, carriages, wagons, buggies, etc., brought together a larger number of people than is usually seen on these grounds, even in the most successful affairs. The total could not have been less than six to eight thousand. All, however, found plenty of amusement in dancing, shooting, rowing, sporting, eating, or witnessing the competitive athletic games. These latter were the strong points of the day, and presented so much athletic muscular power as well as manliness, that even the worst failures among them offered no points for ridicule, as do most performances of amateurs.

The honors of the sports were carried off by the celebrated Scottish athletes, Donald Dinnie and James Fleming, who far excelled all competitors in all that they attempted. The former was suffering from a dislocated wrist, and carried his left arm in splints; he was therefore disabled from displaying most of the feats of strength. It was hardly fair, however, to pit two practised, professional athletes against all comers and amateurs, among whom of course are many whose only chance, even for practice, is in such gatherings as that of yesterday, especially when all competing have to put up an entrance fee for every game, which in most cases pays for the prizes. Both performers and public, however, were pleased, which was the attainment of the aim intended. The late hour at which the sports terminated rendered it impossible to get an accurate result of the awards of prizes. A remarkable feature in the day's proceedings had been the admirable order preserved throughout, and the absence of the rowdy element. This was the more extraordinary in view of the unusually large number of people present. The long and continuous string of well-appointed and well filled vehicles resembled more Central Park, New York, than a suburb of Chicago. Altogether, the affair may be pronounced most brilliant and successful, and creditable to its organizers as well as its patrons. The same unpunctuality and inconveniences experienced in the incoming trains characterized the departing ones, with this exception, the termination of the day was as pleasant as could have been desired. The members of the Chicago Caledonian Society, as well as the other Scotch residents here, may well feel proud of having successfully carried out one of the most enjoyable *al fresco* entertainments of the season.

THE LAW COURTS.

Suit to Enjoin the Union Rendering Company—Railway Companies Ask for Right of Way—Destruction by Fire No Abatement.

CIRCUIT COURT.

ENJOINING A RENDERING HOUSE.

Some weeks since an indictment having been presented against Milton Tabor, John L. Hancock, George C. Williams, and John Brannock, the Union Rendering Company, a trial was had, and their rendering establishment was, by verdict, declared to be a nuisance. Judgment of abatement followed. Upon application to the Supreme Court, a writ of error being sued out, a supersedeas issued, and the matter remained in abeyance awaiting the September Term, when the question involved might be heard. Yesterday, Mark S. and James H. Thompson sued out against the same defendants, an injunction to restrain them from bringing or causing to be brought within the limits of the Town of Thornton "any dead animals or other offal or animal matter for any purpose whatever, and from establishing, maintaining or carrying on the business of rendering dead animals or other animal matter, within the limits of Sections 10 to 27, inclusive, in T. 36, N., R. 14 east, or of Sections 7, 18, 19, or 30, Township 36, N., R. 15 east 3." The bond taken is in the penal sum of $10,000.

RIGHT OF WAY.

The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company pray for the condemnation of right of way over Lots 28 and 31, Block 4, Maxie & High's Addition; Lots 6 and 7, Block 9, Carpenter's Addition; Lot 1, Block 12, Carpenter's Addition; Lot 11, Block 13, Carpenter's Addition; the north 22 feet of Lots 9 and 10, Block 3, Sawyer's Addition; Lots 3 and 4, 45 and 46, Cossitt's Addition; and 3, 4, 43, 44, 45, and 76, in Block 39, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sections 7, 29, 14, East 3. There are thirty-three individual defendants and a private corporation.

The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company ask like right of way over Lots 8, 26 and 40 in Pollock's Subdivision, Lot 2 Cossitt's Second Addition and Lots 93 and 94 Cossitt's Addition. Only nineteen defendants in this case.

TRESPASS, ETC.

An action of trespass was commenced by Martha Troyel against Isaac and Elias McDonald and Francis Hutchinson, the damages being laid at $5,000.

In behalf of Joseph Pearce, a minor suit was brought against The Chicago West Division Railway. The action is case, and the damages are laid at $10,000.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Spearman H. Hudson against The First National Bank of Chicago, the demand being for $10,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NO ABATEMENT FOR BURNED PROPERTY.

Benjamin Lombard having contracted with the Sinai Congregation (Hebrew) to purchase their property on the corner of Van Buren street and Third avenue, at the price of $62,000 including the building presented his bill to enforce the execution of a deed but demanding an abatement for the loss of the building. Held by the Court (Gary) that no such abatement could be decreed; that the title must be taken as it is given under the contract.

AN EXTENSIVE FIELD OF DEFENDANTS.

Charles L. Anthony and two others, of New York, claiming to be the owners of Lots 1, 2 and 3, Hundley's Subdivision of Lots 3 to 21 and 31 to 37, all inclusive of Pine Grove Subdivision of fractional Section 21, 40 N. R. 14 east 3, sue all the world to establish their title, under the lost records bill.

EJECTMENT.

Martin Farrell brought suit Jacob Richley and others to eject them from the north four feet of Lot 8, Block 1, Wilders' North Addition to Chicago.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against John W. Hooper by Rasmus Hansen, the demand being for $1,200.

Barnum Brothers sue, in assumpsit, the Hibernia Insurance Company, of Ohio, demanding $5,000.

COUNTY COURT.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Guardianship of Thomas Edward Holland was granted to his mother Winifred, under bond of $4,000.

Winslow Bushnell was appointed guardian of Ellett W., Harry S., and Florence Rouse. Administration of the estate was also granted to the same party, the first under bond of $14,000, and the other of $20,000.

WILL PROVED.

The will of Jacob Maser was proved, and letters testamentary issued to Bertha, the widow, under bond of $4,200.

MATHEMATICAL VOTING.

Meeting of the Illinois Proportional Representation Society—Annual Report of the Secretary.

The Illinois Proportional Representation Society, which has been in a slumbering state for some two years, held a meeting at No. 16 Congress street, last evening. General J. L. Thompson occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Sidney Meyers, Esq., submitted his annual report, as follows:

By the conflagration of October 9, 1871, all the records of this society, its publications, stereotype plates, and other property, were destroyed. It may, therefore, be proper to state that the society was organized in 1869. Its principal work has consisted in the distribution of documents of its own publication, and those received from kindred societies with which it has been in correspondence. Its last meeting was held during the session of the late Illinois Constitutional Convention, and its last act as an organization was the submission of a memorial to that body, asking the incorporation of the principle of proportional representation in the organic law of the State. By the action of that body, a clause was adopted providing for the election of members of the popular branch of the General Assembly by the free, or cumulative vote, and, upon its submission to the people of the State as an independent proposition it was ratified by a majority of thirty thousand votes. Thus has been established in Illinois the right of minorities to representation by representatives of their own choice; and thus has been secured to the people, by giving to them the means of electing independent candidates outside of party dictation, the power to compel parties to nominate good men, under the penalty of failure to consummate their plans. The first election under the proportional system will be held in November next. Since the last meeting correspondence has been carried on by the President and Secretary with kindred societies in London, Rome, and Geneva, and various publications upon the subject of representative reform have been received from these and other sources. We are indebted to Walter Morrison M. P., framer of the bill, for a copy of the proportional representation bill for the election of Members of Parliament by the preferential vote, which is now pending in the English Parliament; also for a report of the interesting debate thereon in the House of Commons in July last. We are indebted to the Representative Reform Association of London for their reprint of Mr. Ware's interesting and able article on proportional representation, first published in the *American Law Review*. From the Society for Study of Proportional Representation, of Rome an interesting publication has been received, which gives a complete schedule of the literature upon this subject that has appeared to the present time, numbering thirty-seven English, eleven American, eighteen Swiss, twenty-six French, eight German, four Danish, three Belgian, one Hollandish, one Swedish, one Greek, and seven Italian publications. The Roman Society expresses a wish to continue a correspondence with the Society of Chicago, and to exchange publications.

The report was accepted, and the Secretary directed to return the thanks of the society to correspondents for documents received, and to express its desire to co-operate with them in their efforts to secure the adoption of the principle of proportional representation in all countries where representative government obtains.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the office of the Secretary, No. 75 Clark street, on Thursday evening next.

THAT BURNT GRAIN.

Meeting of the Owners of the Contents of the Iowa Elevator—A Committee of the Board of Underwriters Authorized to take Charge of the Grain.

A meeting of the dealers who had grain in the Iowa Elevator, recently destroyed by fire, was held at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, yesterday afternoon, George C. Clarke in the chair. There were fifteen persons in attendance.

Mr. Blair, from the committee appointed at the previous meeting to look after the interests of holders of the receipts, made a verbal report. The committee had met with considerable difficulty, and they had consulted an attorney as to their individual responsibility in case they sold the grain. The attorney thought a receiver ought to be appointed. The committee had engaged men and canal boats, intending to remove the grain, paying the former $2, and the latter $15 a day, and had purchased shovels and wheel-barrows; but when they went to the owners of the elevator, the coal men would not allow the laborers to work for less than 50 cents an hour, which they were receiving. An offer of $2,500 had been made for the grain, but the committee had not entertained the offer. They had received the written consent of Mr. Maher and some of the owners to remove the grain, but as the others were indifferent, the Committee had concluded to decline to take any further action and tendered their resignations.

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, the Committee of Underwriters was authorized to take charge of the grain and dispose of it as they thought best for the benefit of all concerned.

Those present were then requested to give the number of bushels of grain they had in store in the Iowa elevator, which they did as follows: Ranny & Englis, 29,200 bushels of corn; Wm. Young & Co., 28,889 of corn; G. M. Howe & Co., 5,000 of corn; D. H. Denton, 5,945 of corn; Davis, Pope & Co., 2,000; Curtis Bros & Co., ——; G. P. Comstock, 22,938 of corn, and 29,340 of oats; Bennet & Welsh, 10,000 of corn; J. Watson, 20,287 of corn; Hughes & Brown, 4,900 of oats, and 1,144 of corn; Knight, Baker & Co., 5,000 of corn. Totals, 34,140 bu of oats, 151,261 of corn.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee appointed to dispose of the burnt grain have determined to sell it at auction at the ruins, at 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

Eighth Annual Convention—Address of the President—List of Societies Represented and Delegates Present—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The eighth annual Convention of the French Canadians of the United States was held yesterday afternoon, in Wall's Hall, on the southeast corner of Adams and Halsted streets, E. N. Lacroix in the chair.

The meeting having been duly called to order, the President addressed those present. He urged upon them the necessity for co-operation of the warmest and most earnest character on the part of every member of the Society. Such co-operation was necessary for the well being of the French Canadians in the United States, and it became the duty of every member to further the aims and objects of the Society as far as lay in their power. He congratulated his hearers upon what they had already effected, and the growth in membership which the various subordinate and auxiliary Societies achieved, and encouraged his hearers to continue as they had already done. He read a letter from the Rev. J. Cote encouraging the Society as a body and the members individually, and invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit in their behalf to enable them to attain the object for which they were assembled. The speaker was attentively listened to and frequently applauded.

Credentials were presented and the following Societies found to be represented:

Society of St. John the Baptist, Detroit, Messrs. Ed. N. Lacroix, Charles M. Rousseau, C. Longtin; St. John the Baptist Society, St. Albans, Vt., Antoine Moussette; St. John the Baptist Society, Chicago, Messrs. Alexander Bengley and Charles Huot; St. John the Baptist Society, Biddeford, Me., A. Parie; St. John the Baptist Society, Worcester, Mass., M. P. L. Paquette; Societe Bienfaisance Lafayette, Detroit, Messrs. E. N. Lacroix, Charles Lacroix; Union St. John Society, Nashua, N. H., George Bachelor; St. John the Baptist Society, Troy, N. Y., A. F. Roullan; French Canadian Institute, Biddeford, Me., Paul Girard; St. John Society, Milbury, Mass., P. L. Paquette; Union St. John Society, Fitchburg, Mass., P. L. Paquette; Canadian Republic, Glen's Falls, N. Y., Alex Fontaine; St. John's Society, Westborough, Mass., P. L. Paquette; Society of St. John the Baptist, Albany, New York, Joseph Laporte; Union French Canadian Society of Minneapolis, Francois Huot; Society St. Joseph, Glens Falls, N. Y., Pierre Bourgeau; Society of St. John the Baptist, Grosvenordale, Conn., P. L. Paquette; Union Society of St. Paul, Minn., Louis Demontes; State Association of St. John the Baptist, Mich., Messrs. C. Gavis, C. F. Charrin, Dr. Richard Whiteford; Society of St. John the Baptist, Fond du Lac, Wis., N. Branchbank; Society of St. John the Baptist, Southbridge, Mass., Alex. Lataille.

The President announced that ten societies were asking for admission. The matter was referred to a committee.

The reports of the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, were severally read and adopted.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President—E. N. Lacroix.
First Vice President—Alex. Bengley.
Second Vice President—Antoine Moussette.
Recording Secretary—A. Parie.
Corresponding Secretary—James Laporte.
Treasurer—P. L. Paquette.

The Convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock, when several papers in the French language were read which are of no interest to the general reader.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Meteoric Displays.

The August meteors have not been so brilliant this year as in former years, if we may judge from the phenomena as witnessed from Chicago. It should be remembered, however, that the atmosphere has been more hazy than usual since the October fires, and the northeast quarter of the heavens, where the radiant point of the August meteors is situated in the evening, was quite dark both last evening and on Wednesday night. A rather patient watching on Wednesday evening resulted in the view of six or seven meteors, and last evening about a dozen were seen to fall up to 9.30 o'clock. It is probable that the display has been much more brilliant as seen from other places than Chicago; but it is also probable that for two or three years at least to come a lesser number of the meteors belonging to the August stream will be visible than formerly, though the band from which they come is usually spoken of by astronomers as being continuous, extending all around an orbit, the perihelion of which passes just inside the earth's path, while the aphelion stands beyond the orbit of Neptune. The point from which the August meteors are usually seen to proceed is very near the well-known variable star called Algol, or Al Ghul, as the Arabians used to call it,—a term which means the Demon or Monster Star. The stream is supposed to be not less than half a million miles in thickness, and the average distance between its constituent particles is from 50 to 100 miles. The display may possibly be seen to greater advantage on this or to-morrow evening.

It is not generally known that the earth passes through a little more than 100 of these meteor bands in the course of every annual journey. The most prominent are those of November and August. One of the streams strikes the earth almost exactly on the north pole of her rotation.

How Judge Davis Got Rich.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* tells how Judge David Davis acquired his great wealth, as follows: "Judge Davis, of Illinois, is a rich man. The public may not know how he became wealthy. About thirty years ago, when Judge Davis was a practising lawyer in the West, he was employed by a Connecticut man to collect $800. Davis went to the place where the debtor lived, and found him to be rich in landed possessions, but without a dollar in spare money. He finally settled the bill by giving a deed for a tract of land—a flat, moist, and undesirable piece of land in appearance, lying close by a sheet of water, and consisting, perhaps, of sixty acres. Davis subsequently met his Connecticut client in St. Louis, when the latter (who seemed not to have the usual Connecticut shrewdness) fell to and gave him a regular 'blowing up' for taking the land, rather than insisting on having the $800 in cash. He did not want any of your Western land, and he told Davis that, having received it in payment for the debt, he had better keep it himself and pay the money out of his own pocket. To this Davis agreed. Stepping into a friend's office he borrowed $800, took the Connecticut man's receipt for the land, and held it for a rise. That land forms a part of one of the suburbs of Chicago. Judge Davis has sold two or three hundred thousand dollars worth of it, and has nearly a million dollars' worth left. It is a striking example of what the Western property has done for its holder, and as the story has never been printed we thought it would be interesting enough to publish."

Base Ball Items.

The Uniques, colored, yesterday beat the Alerts, white, by a score of 33 to 4.

—The Red Stockings and Blue Stockings, of Chicago, call upon the public to pay 25 cents to witness their contest in Green's Garden to-day.

—A game of base ball, for the championship of the city, between the Active and Athletic Base Ball Clubs of Chicago, will occur to-morrow at Green's Garden, commencing at 3:30 sharp. Admission 25 cents.

Everything.

The Grant Place Church picnic will occur at Lakeside on Saturday.

—The August number of the *Ladies' Own Magazine*, published in Chicago, is out, and a handsome and interesting number it is.

—E. Pratt Buell, Superintendent, and George Edmunds, attorney, of the M. V. & N. R. R., were at the Grand Central yesterday.

—Another of the agreeable concerts under the direction of Carl Lanahan, will be given at the Chicago University this evening.

—The Board of Public Works, yesterday, awarded the contract for from 150 to 200 fire hydrants to General McArthur, at five cents a pound.

—All members of Sheridan Guards who are anxious to continue their names on the roll, are requested to meet at the Hall this evening promptly.

—The Bureau established by the Temperance Executive Committee is in No. 172 East Adams street, Room 12, and not where stated yesterday.

—A free debate will take place this evening, on the corner of Adams and Peoria streets, on the reason "Why the colored people ought to support Greeley."

—An old lady named Mary Cavanaugh, belonging in Ann Arbor, Mich., received shelter at the Chicago Avenue Police Station last night. She says she has a daughter residing somewhere in the city, and desires to have her address.

—Arthur Brown and wife, of Australia, and Charles Austin and Henry Layton, of Yokohama, Japan, are in the city, making their headquarters at the Grand Central.

—A telegram from New York states that Superintendent Kelso has offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of Steiner, the Treasurer of the French Band concerts at Chicago.

—The Central National Bank is to be the name of a new financial institution to be located at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets. The subscribers to the capital stock are some of the wealthiest men on the West Side.

—An unsatisfactory exhibition of fire-proof roof was given yesterday before the institution known as the Board of Underwriters. Four samples were tested according to affidavit. It was claimed by every exhibitor that every other exhibitor's affidavit was untruthful.

—It is rumored that Mr. Charles E. Paine, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, has offered his resignation, to take effect in September, and that Mr. L. D. Rucker, formerly Superintendent of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, will succeed him.

—John Giles, a bricklayer, residing at No. 547 State street, accidentally fell a distance of forty-five feet, in a building at the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street, yesterday forenoon. He was fortunate enough to escape with a dislocated hip.

—A young man named Fred A. Wells fell through a hatchway, from the first floor to the basement of the building, at the southeast corner of Madison and State streets, yesterday afternoon, and broke his right shoulder against a heavy stone.

—John McGurth, of No 53 Coolidge street, a laborer, employed in Honore's building, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, slipped and fell while climbing a ladder in the third story, yesterday forenoon. His nose was broken, and he was badly shaken up internally.

—The row of three two-story frame buildings, Nos. 206, 208, and 210 Burnside street, occupied by four families, took fire at half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was considerably damaged. The owner, Dr. Boone, loses $800; the occupants, $1,200 on furniture. The insurance could not be ascertained.

—Coroner Stephens held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, on the body of the man who was found floating some miles out in the lake a few days ago. Deceased had been identified as Anton Kruger, one of the young men who was drowned at the foot of North avenue, on Sunday forenoon, while watering horses. Verdict, accidental drowning.

—Three boys were before Justice Banyon, yesterday, charged with attempting to break into the sample room and restaurant kept by John Dillon, at No. 164 Monroe street. They had cut the panel of the front door when they were caught by Officers Twohey and Courtney. They were sent up for 100 days each. This is the fourth attempt made to break into the same store within the last two months.

—Mayor Medill is "going for" the specialists who are distributing documents setting forth their ability to cure a certain class of diseases. Half a dozen of them have been summoned to appear before Justice Banyon for violating the city ordinance prohibiting such distribution, and will have a hearing on the 14th inst. The Mayor is determined to stop the practice, and all good citizens will applaud him for it.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: T. V. Wadskier, 2 story and basement brick, 21x56 feet, Michigan avenue; G Dunning, 2 story and basement brick, 26x100 feet, No. 74 Pacific avenue; C. B. Brown, four story and basement brick, 38x70 feet, Nos. 149 and 151 South Water street; Kussel Bros., 4 story and basement brick, 26½x138 feet, No. 135 South Water street.

—The alarm from Box 348 at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story frame building No. 261 South Desplaines street, owned and occupied as a dwelling by D. H. Nagle. Loss, $100; insurance, $1,000 in the Underwriters. At half-past 8 o'clock last evening an alarm was sounded from Box 274 for a fire in the two-story brick building Nos. 51, 53, 55, and 57 North Green street. The damage resulting was nominal.

—An Italian named Octa Merando, who arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning, became separated from his friends at the Union Depot, foot of Lake street, and has not since been seen by them. They feel anxious for his safety, as he is slightly deranged. He is five feet six inches in height, is 33 years of age, has a light complexion, dresses in gray clothes, and speaks English and French fluently. Information concerning him should be addressed to the Central Police Station.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 77; 8 a. m., 79; 8:30 a. m., 80; 9 a. m., 83; 9:30 a. m., 86; 10 a. m., 88; 10:30 a. m., 88; 11 a. m., 90; 11:30 a. m., 90; 12 m., 91; 12:30 p. m., 92; 1 p. m., 92; 1:30 p. m., 90; 2 p. m., 91; 2:30 p. m., 91; 3 p. m., 90; 3:30 p. m., 90; 4 p. m., 90; 4:30 p. m., 89; 5 p. m., 88; 5:30 p. m., 88; 6 p. m., 88;—in the shade. At 12 m., the mercury indicated 102 degrees in the sun.

—Thomas Hammond and his son, Edward, sustained serious injuries at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, by the falling of several joists in the embryo building, between Nos. 34 and 40 River street. A glance at the support which the joists received from the walls of neighboring buildings will show that it was entirely inadequate to sustain any considerable weight upon the floors. The Hammonds reside on West Lake street. The father's injuries are more dangerous than those of the son's, and it is feared that he will not recover.

—The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and endowed John Limb and Gustave Ludwig with special police powers at the request of a large number of people. They also discussed the offence of carrying concealed weapons, and decided to hold a conference with the Mayor and other city authorities relative to the enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting it. The opinion of the Commissioners on the matter would seem to be that the police should arrest everyone suspected of having a revolver, dirk, dagger, knife, or slung-shot in his clothes, and arraign him before a Police Magistrate. A couple of dozen of new station-houses should be constructed before this course is adopted, and an addition of 1,000 men to the police force would not be out of place if the searching business is to be done thoroughly.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Tax to be Levied to Pay the Interest on the State Debt.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—Comptroller General Neale publishes a letter to Governor Scott, setting forth the fact that the Legislature at its session, ordered to be levied and collected a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the entire public debt. No action having been taken in the matter, the Comptroller demands that the Governor require the State Auditor to assess and collect said tax forthwith. The State authorities, it is said, intend to collect this tax, amounting to over one million dollars, by the 15th of September. In a letter to Henry Clews & Co., of New York, dated Aug. 6, Governor Scott says the interest on the State debt was not paid, because the excessive legislative expenses absorbed all the money in the Treasury, and unless a special tax is levied and collected immediately, as urged, no interest can be paid before January next, when the regular tax, now being levied, will be received. The Governor concurs in the justice of the complaints made against the fee for registration of State bonds charged by the Commercial Warehouse Company, but says the object of the registration is to satisfy bondholders that there are no fraudulent bonds, and that the debt is truly less than $16,000,000. Governor Scott declares that all money received from the hypothecation and sale of bonds, excepting $700,000, has been used in meeting liabilities accruing before 1869, and he claims that this is the most economically managed Government in the nation. In conclusion, he says: "In the future a tax will be levied to pay the interest on the debt, and the money so collected will be applied to that purpose alone."

ILLINOIS.

The Matthews Murder—Arrest of Two Suspected Persons—Reunion of the Seventy-Seventh Illinois Infantry—Hot Weather.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 8.—Two men have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Mrs Matthews. Marion Osborne was taken to Knoxville, and another man, named Joe Perry, was arrested near Kickapoo, Ill. The excitement in the vicinity of the murder is intense, and the people are clamorous for somebody to lynch.

The surviving members of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry are making great preparation for their annual reunion here on the 3d of September. A detachment of the Chicago Mercantile Battery will participate, and General A. J. Smith has promised to come.

The weather is hot and dry.

Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—Hon. W. A. Turney, Clerk of the Supreme Court of this Grand Division, who has been lying dangerously ill at Perry Springs, has so far recovered as to be able to return home in the care of his wife. It will be some time before his health will be fully established.

Commencement of Work on a New Railroad.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 8.—A large concourse of people were present here to-day to participate in the commencement of the work on the Illinois Division of the Toledo, Thorntown & St. Louis Railroad. The President, Colonel Sprague, and other prominent railroad men, were present. The work will be prosecuted as fast as money, men, and materials can do it.

Arrest of Suspected Murderers—Regimental Review.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 8.—Two men have been arrested for complicity in the murder of Mrs. Mathews, at Yates City, reported some days ago. One of them, Marion Osborne, has been brought to this place to save him from a mob which threatened his life. The other man, Joe Perry, is strongly suspected. But the evidence against Osborn is said to be conclusive and overwhelming. He had nothing to say in defence, and acts so strangely that but little doubt is left concerning his guilt.

The Seventy-seventh Illinois Regiment of Volunteers hold their annual reunion here in September.

The river is falling daily.

OHIO.

A Son Attempts to Murder His Father.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CADIZ JUNCTION, O., Aug. 8.—Last evening, at the depot here, a young man, named Wash. Arnold, attempted to kill his father by cutting him with a knife. The knife entered the body under the left arm, inflicting a dangerous wound. Some family difficulty was the cause. Arnold has not yet been arrested.

Diabolical Attempt to Burn a Town.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Aug 7.—Early this morning, some miscreant made a bold attempt to destroy this city, having fired several barns almost simultaneously in different parts of town. The wildest excitement prevailed for a time, and if there had been any wind nothing could have saved the place. The citizens turned out *en masse*, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The loss will not exceed $10,000. Wm. Pierce & Sons, furniture manufacturers, are the heaviest losers. Paper and shavings, saturated with carbon oil, were afterwards found in several buildings. Several arrests have been made, but not sufficient evidence to hold them.

Camp Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., Aug. 7.—The camp meeting commenced this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. J. Inskip delivered the opening service with a powerful discourse, awakening the whole assemblage. There are between six and seven thousand people on the grounds.

IOWA.

The Post Office at Monticello Robbed—Another Burglary—A Homicide at McGregor.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 8.—The Post Office at Monticello, Iowa, was entered last night and robbed of the letters in the general delivery, and some in transit, which were found broken open near the office. There is no clue to the burglars.

The jewelry store of W. H. Parrott was also broken into, but nothing of value was obtained.

A man named Dunning, the porter on a steamer, was shot and mortally wounded at McGregor, last night.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—There was a magnificent auroral display to-night, lighting up the entire northern skies.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business this afternoon were: Currency, $12,388,489; coin, $74,[illegible]; coin certificates included in the coin balance, $33,117,[illegible].

Henry J. Wheeler has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper of the First Illinois District, and Thomas Condon of the First Ohio District.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Annual Meeting of the Buffalo Trotting Association.

Beautiful Weather and an Immense Attendance.

Three Well-Contested Races Yesterday.

THE TURF.

THIRD DAY'S RACES AT BUFFALO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—To-day, the third of the trotting meeting, was lovely for racing purposes, the sun, though hot, having the rays modified and tempered by a fine lake breeze. The weather always seems to favor the meetings of the Buffalo Association, while the best horses of the country combine to render them illustrious. The attendance this afternoon was the largest of the week, it being estimated that not far from 15,000 persons witnessed the sport. During the early hours of the forenoon hundreds visited the park to see the horses put through their exercises, and thus obtain a pointer on which to invest in the afternoon pools. Among the other fast young horses that were sent round the track this morning was a slashing big five-year-old colt, recently purchased near Youngstown, Ohio, by a son of ex-Governor Tod, of Cleveland, and which was brought here with others of this gentleman's stables simply to work and not to enter for any purses. This big dark one, which is nearly 17 hands high and exceedingly loose-jointed, after a little preliminary work, was sent a full mile. The quarter he trotted in 35 seconds, and finished in 2:31 without a skip or break. Young Tod gave $3,500 for him, but, after this exhibition, declared that $35,000 would not purchase him.

The pool rooms, of which there are about ten in the city, and four or five at the park, have been patronized to an extraordinary extent since the opening of the meeting, and hundreds of thousands of dollars must have changed hands on the result of the races thus far trotted. The hotels are crowded to their utmost extent, and thousands are compelled to seek quarters at private boarding houses and at Niagara Falls. Long trains of cars laden with passengers leave from a place near the park each evening after the races are over. The gambling fraternity is extensively represented, though no faro banks are allowed to be run. Music is furnished at the park each afternoon by the Union Cornet Band, of New York, with Arbuckle, the famous Boston cornet player, for leader. His solos each day are loudly applauded. Excellent wine is furnished for the members of the press by the Urbana Wine Company, of Hammondsport, N. Y., while their other wants are looked after by Mr. Walter Chester, of the *Courier*, and Mr. Albro, of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

With this preliminary I will now come to the

FIRST RACE.

The afternoon sport was inaugurated promptly at 2 o'clock, with purse No. 7, $1,500, for five-year-olds and under; $900 to first, $450 to second, and $150 to third. There were five entries, to-wit: L. L. Dorsey's chestnut stallion Zilcadia Golddust, M. Goodin's brown mare Lady Maud, J. M. Myers' brown colt Vanity Fair, T. S. Carpenter's black stallion Rowe's Tommy, F. B. Baldwin's bay mare Mary H. In the pools Gold Dust was the favorite at $150 to $85 for the field. Lady Maud and Mary H. had the best of the send-off, the former on the inside, and having a great advantage, she at once took the front place, at the quarter leading Mary H. by five lengths. This she increased to ten at the half, Mary H. second, Golddust third. At the three-quarters the sorrel stallion headed off Mary H. and made a desperate effort to collar the leader, but failed, and came in second, a length behind Maud, Mary H. third, Vanity Fair fourth, and Rowe's Tommy a bad fifth. Time, 2:30½. Maud won the second heat in 2:29½, Mary H second, Tommy third, Golddust fourth, and Vanity Fair distanced. The third heat was also taken by Maud in 2:27½, Golddust second, Mary H third, and Tommy a bad fifth, and thus was the first favorite beaten, and Dorsey once more lost a race.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was purse No. 8, $10,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:30, $5,000 for first, $2,500 for second, $1,500 for third, and $1,000 for fourth. The entries were eleven in number, as follows: John Lovett's bay mare Gazelle, J. Cramer's bay gelding Dennis, B. Shumway's bay stallion Strideway, C. S. Green's brown mare Lucille Golddust, M. D. Van Scoter's brown stallion Kilburn Jim, A. M. Wilson's bay mare Ella Wilson, E. S. Brown's bay gelding Advance, O. A. Hilcox's sorrel stallion Elmo, W. W. Devine's sorrel gelding Barney, T. P. Roache's black mare Gentle Annie, and A. A. Johnson's bay mare Jennie. Gazelle was a strong favorite against the field. The first three heats of this race were taken by the young Hambletonian stallion, Kilburn Jim, though he was closely pressed each time. They came to the score eleven times before they got the word for the first heat. When they finally got away, Gazelle began pacing, and though her driver did his level best to bring her to a trot, he failed in his efforts, until all the others were a hundred rods away. Kilburn Jim cut out the work, rapidly followed by Gentle Annie and the Illinois gelding Advance, who took the second place at the quarter, which Jim passed in 36 seconds, and the half in 1:11. Advance stuck close to the stallion all the way round, coming home only a length behind him. Time, 2:25. Elmo third, Dennis fourth, Ella Wilson fifth, and the others badly scattered.

The second heat was the event of the day. Kilburn Jim was now made a hot favorite, the backers of Gazelle hedging with all their might. A good send-off was effected at the second attempt. Kilburn, who is a fast scorer, at once rushed into the lead, closely followed by Advance, Gentle Annie and Gazelle, the latter now driven by Doble. The stallion, it was evident, was being sent for all he was worth. He fairly flew toward the quarter in 36 seconds; down the back stretch he went like a rocket, reaching the half-mile pole in 1.09, or at the rate of 2.18 for the mile. Gazelle, who had got away from Annie and Advance, was pushed to the top of her speed, and closed rapidly on Jim. At the three-quarters she was only three lengths behind, but he drew away from her on the home stretch, and came home on a jog in 2:23. Jennie was third, Elmo fourth, Advance fifth, and the others scattered. The third heat was also won by Kilburn Jim in 2:24½, Elmo second, Gazelle third, Barney fourth, and Advance fifth.

THIRD RACE.

The third race, purse No. 9, $2,000, for horses that had never trotted better than 2:50; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third, had eight entries, and six started. It was won in three straight heats by J. L. Doty's bay gelding Sensation, who created a sensation by trotting the first heat in 2:35, second in 2:37, and third in 2:32. The gray mare Grace was second in the first and second heats, and third in the last.

This ended the day's sport, it being a quarter to 8 o'clock when the time of the last heat was announced.

The Chicago sports are thus far ahead in betting, and, unless fortune deserts them to-morrow, will carry home pockets full of money. Pools on the 2:25 race for to-morrow were sold this evening as follows: Fullerton, $200; Rosalind, $120; the field, embracing six horses, $80. Lusie and the Chicago mare Clara G. have been drawn. Lucy is selling second choice in the free-for-all race even against Henry and American Girl.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 8.—Great interest is awakened by the race to-morrow, when the starters will include Lyttleton, Kingfisher, Susan, Sun, Milesian, Preakness and Arizona. The first race to-day, August stakes, for $500, was run by Wizard and Dolorosa; time, 1:47. The second race, Robins' stake for $1,000, for colts and fillies, two miles, was won by Meteor; time 3:43½. The selling race, all ages, two miles, was won by Albuera, in 3:44. Gayo second.

BASE BALL.

BALTIMORES—MUTUALS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—In a game of base ball to-day between the Baltimores and the Mutuals, the former club won by a score of 13 to 8. Twelve innings were played.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Money opened easy at 3@4, and remained so all day, closing at 2@3. Gold was more active and fluctuated. Opened at 115¼, declined to 115⅛, advanced to 115¼, and closed at 115⅛@115¼. From 2 to 4 per cent was paid for carrying. Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $37,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $125,000. Sterling quoted at 8½ to 8¾, with sales reported as low as 8¼. Governments opened slightly lower, were quiet all day, and closed steady, with 67s ⅛ better. On the Stock Exchange there was a continued pressure to sell long stock, and prices declined ¼ to ½. It was a noticeable feature of the market that dividend paying shares, such as New York Central and Lake Shore, were freely offered for sale. The greatest decline was in New York Central, Lake Shore, Erie, Ohios, Northwestern & St Paul common, Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C. and Union Pacific. There was little or no rally in prices in the late dealings, and the market was dull and heavy. The State stocks on the general list have been steady. Tennessee issues very strong at 74½ bid for old, and 74½ for new. Market closed quiet.

Sterling 8¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	116¾	Coups, '67	115⅛
Coups, '62	116	Coups, '68	115¼
Coups, '64	116	10-40s	112½
Coups, '65	116	Currency 6s	112⅞
Coups, '65 (new)	115	New 5s	112½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Old Virginias	45
Old Tennessees	74½	Old N. Carolinas	35
New Tennessees	74½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	94½	St. Paul preferred	79½
W. U. Tel	72⅜	Wabash	73⅞
Quicksilver	42	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	96½
Wells & Fargo	87	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U. Ex.	70	Terre Haute pref'd	44½
U. S. Ex.	83	Chicago & Alton	117
Pacific Mail	74¾	C. & A. preferred	119
N. Y. Central	96½	O. & M.	43½
Erie	48	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie preferred	71	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	117	Lake Shore	89½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	34
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	134
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	36½
Northwestern	74	Union Pacific bonds	89
N. W. preferred	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	110½	Del., Lack & West'n	108
N. J. Central	104	B., H. & Erie	7½
St Paul	54½		

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,683, making the supply for the week thus far 7,378 head, or 434 cars, against 330 cars the same time last week. Market opened slow this morning at ½c off for common stock; good cattle holding yesterday's rates. Towards the close holders made concessions, when trade became more active. About 1,100 were disposed of. Sales 250 Illinois steers, 1,167 to 1,397, at $6.12½@6.70; 48 Indiana steers, 1,093 to 1,200, at $5.25@5.75; 94 Michigan steers, 900 to 940, at $4.75@4.87½; 37 Missouri steers, 1,122 to 1,280, at $4.70@5.00; 122 Ohio, 1,050 to 1,257, at $5.00@5.75; 17 Ohio stockers, 895, at $4.00; 51 Kentucky steers, 1,160, at $5.25; 39 Canada stockers, 983 to 1,117, at $4.25@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200, making the total for the week 14,300 head, against 7,500 the same time last week. Market not quite so active as yesterday's rates. Prices unchanged. Canada lambs, $7.00@8.25; Canada sheep, $4.50; Western sheep, $4.50@5.50. Sales: 939 Canada lambs, 69 to 71 lbs, at $5.50@7.75; 647 Michigan sheep, 74 to 97 lbs, at $5.00@5.50; 217 Indiana sheep, av 75, at $4.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 4,600 head, making the total for the week thus far, 18,450 head, against 9,300 the same time last week. Market slow at yesterday's rates. Good hogs in demand. Prices range from $4.40 to $4.75, according to quality. Sales; 379 Illinois hogs, 181 to 219 lbs, at $4.40@4.60; 61 Indiana, 183 to 183½ lbs, at $4.50.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—11 a. m.—Flour, 26s 6d@27s. Wheat, winter, 11s 9d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 2d; white, 11s 8d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—2:30 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Consols—Money, 92½; account, 92½; bonds of '62, 91½; '65, 92½; '67, 91½; 10-40s, 89½. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £333,000.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Rentes, 55f 72c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 10d; Orleans, 10¼@10⅜d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. California white wheat, 12s; red spring, 11s@11s 5d; red winter, 12s. Flour 27@28s. Corn, 27s. Cheese 57s 9d. Turpentine, 35s@35s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—BEEVES—Yesterday and to-day, 3,600, making 8,100 since Saturday, against 7,300 the same time last week. Fat cattle are over plenty, and only a shade lower, though very few exceed 13c. There were 900 Texans glutting the market, and causing a decline of ½c per pound. They ranged from 7½c to 9c. Stocks all sold, after hard work. Ten cars Kentucky, 7½ cwt, 12@13c; [illegible] cars Ohio, 7½ cwt, 12½@13c; 4 cars Indiana, [illegible] cwt, 11c; 6 cars rough Texans, 5 cwt, 8c; 4 cars Texans, 5½ cwt, 9c; 18 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 8@9c.

SHEEP—4,800 to-day, and 8,300 since Saturday, or about the same as last week. Sheep remain at 5½@7c for poor to fine, and have a fair demand. Lambs slow, at 7@8c for ordinary, 9c for good, and 10c for prime. Very few extra State, of 70 lbs, 10½c; car 65 lbs Canadas, 10c; car [illegible] Kentucky, 5½c; car 58 lbs Pennsylvania, 9c; [illegible] poor 57 lbs Kentucky, 7c; 3 cars Ohio sheep, 79 lbs, 5½c.

HOGS—72 cars to-day, and 20,000 since Saturday, against 20,400 the same date last week. Market rules dull at 6@6½c, the extremes for dressed. Car Ohio, sold alive, 185 lbs, at 4½c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8—CATTLE—Inactive; ½c lower. Very best on sale to-day, 6@6½c; that generally rated first quality, 5@6c; medium or good fair quality, 4@5c. Receipts, 1,798; sales, 1,504.

HOGS—Dull at 6½@7½; receipts, 9,384.

SHEEP—Dull and heavy; the receipts caused a downward tendency in prices. ½c lower; sales at 4@6c; receipts, 6,633.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 8—CATTLE—Market bad; arrivals heavy; best, $6.00@6.50; stockers, $3.50@4.00; prospects bad.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $5.00@5.75; medium, $4.75; common, $4@4.25; prospects slow.

HOGS—Market firm; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.90@5.10; Yorkers, $4.75@4.80; prospects fair.

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Firm and higher; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, [illegible] brls; Superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.25; common to good extra, $6.85@7.00; good to choice $7.05@8.00; white wheat, Western extra, $8.00@9.25; St. Louis, $9.50@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher with very limited supply; receipts, 29,000 bu; Northwestern club afloat, $1.60@1.61; No. 2 Milwaukee spring $1.60@1.63; winter red Western, $1.73@1.78; amber, $1.80@1.85. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn more active and better; receipts, 177,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63@63½c; sail do, 63@64c; yellow Western, 65c. Oats heavier and a shade easier; receipts, 18,000 bu; Western, 44@45c; Ohio, 47@50c.

EGGS—Quiet and weak; Western, 20@21c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@8¾c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Rice firm at 8@8½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 51@51½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; mess, $13.62½@13.75; prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef dull; mess, $5.00@7.00; extra, $8.00@10.00. Hams dull at $30.00@32.00; tierce nominal. Cut meats firm; hams, 11@14c; shoulders, 6@7c; middles active and firm; long clear, 7¾c; short clear, 8c. Lard firmer and active; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 9@9½c; old, 9@9c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Steady at 10@12c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93@93½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat active and higher, with large sales; amber Michigan, $1.45@1.46; old, $1.65@1.70; seller August, $1.44@1.44½; seller September, $1.43@1.43½; No. 1 red, old, $1.70; No. 2, $1.45@1.46; old, $1.65; No. 3 red, $1.34. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 48c; low mixed, 47½@48c; yellow, 49c; no grade, 46c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2, 31@32c; rejected, new, 26c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 805 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 3,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 410 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST LOUIS, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat, active and higher; inspected No 2 red winter, $1.50. Corn, steady; No 2, 38c. Oats, in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 28c. Rye and barley, no sales.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, dull and nominal. Bacon scarce and firm; jobbing and order lots shoulders, 6½@7c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c; clear, 9¾@9⅞c. Lard quiet.

HOGS—Steady, at $4.25@4.50.

CATTLE—Steady, at 3½@6½c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE—Aug. 8.—COTTON—In fair demand and firm, but no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and cornmeal quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and about 25c higher. Wheat neglected and unsettled. Corn dull; 37,000 bu mixed Western in lots at 52½c. Oats nominal at 37c for No. 2 Western, and 39c for No. 1 Toledo.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Grain, lumber and staves, 25c higher.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.70; amber, $1.48. Corn steady at 54c. Oats in good demand at 34½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—best grades firm; others weak. Wheat firm; new red, $1.58@1.64½; old, $1.63. Corn weak; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 61c. Oats quiet and steady at 43@45c.

WHISKEY—95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.56; No. 1 white mixed, [illegible]. Corn quiet.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier; mixed, 56@57c; yellow, 58; white mixed, 60c; white, 62@63c.

HAY—Firm at $25.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm at 7½@7¾c, 9@9½, 9@10½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c. Others unchanged.

[illegible] sight ½ premium.

GOLD—114¼.

COTTON—Sales 170; nominal; good ordinary, 18@18½c; low middlings, 19½@19¾c. Receipts, [illegible] bales. Stock, 7,850 bales.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—COTTON—No sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Dull and lower; family, $7.00@9.00. Corn meal firm at $3.20. Corn scarce and firm, at 55@60c. Oats scarce and firm; mixed, 42c.

HAY—Good scarce and firm; common, $20.00@22.00.

BRAN—Market bare.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 9½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1, $1.45; No. 2, $1.35. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 47½c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 1, [illegible]. Rye steady; No. 1, 59c. Barley steady; [illegible].

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, [illegible].

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm. Wheat firmer and higher; No. 2 red winter, new, $1.40. Corn dull and nominal; held at 50c. Oats in active demand, at [illegible].

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—TOBACCO—In good demand and prices firm; sales 114 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, at $13.25@13.50; 32 brls shipped to Chicago to-day. Bacon active; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 9¾c, packed. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm with a good demand for new; western superfine $4.50@5.50; extras $5.75@8.00. Wheat active and firmer; choice white $1.80; from prime to choice $1.65@1.75; good to prime red $1.65@1.75; common to fair $1.40@1.60. Corn, mixed Western weak at 62@63c. Oats firm; mixed Western 45@46c; white 47c. Rye firm at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Mess pork $14.25. Bulk shoulders 6½c; sides 8½c; clear rib 9c. Holders now asking ½c advance. Bacon active; shoulders 7½@7¾c; sides 9½c; clear rib 9¾@9⅞c; sugar cured hams firm at 16½@17½c. Lard dull at [illegible].

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm and scarce at 94c.

KENTUCKY.

Attempted Highway Robbery—The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Located.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—About 8 o'clock last night, a young man named Joseph Huber, while riding along the Shepardsville road, in [illegible] County, was attacked by two highwaymen while crossing a narrow bridge over Blue Lick Creek. The men were armed with knives, but by a dexterous use of his fists Huber succeeded in knocking one man off the bridge into the stream, a distance of twenty feet, and made his escape.

The Committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for that institution, have decided upon this city as the most desirable place. The competition for the location was very close between Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—PASSED UP—Propellers Fountain City, Colorado, Hurd, Japan, Allegheny, Blanchard; schooners Pensha, Minnie [illegible], Republic.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Atlantic; barks [illegible] Painesville, Naiad, Favorite; brig [illegible]; schooner James Joy.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—PASSED UP—Props Winslow, Arizona; bark Butcher Boy, [illegible]kee; schrs Hinckley, Joseph Paige, Guiding Star, Ann Maria.

PASSED DOWN—Barks Sweden, Arabia, [illegible] Orkney Lass; schrs Elvina Whaling, [illegible] Fort, Penfield, City of Chicago, Atmosphere, John Miner, Monitor, Kate Richmond, Mountaineer, Louisa McDonald, Miami, Columbian, [illegible] Rogers.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug 8.—RIVER—ARRIVED—Steamer Katie, light, from Peru. DEPARTED—Steamer Katie, towing canal boat North America, with shingles for Chillicothe. The steamer [illegible] is reported to have left Henry yesterday, with a number of canal boats, bound for Chicago, and is expected here hourly.

CANAL—Nothing passed in or out.